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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, July 7, 6.20 p.m.
The European Aviation Circuit Race has been won by Beaumont, with Garros and Vidart second and third respectively.

London, July 7, 6.20 p.m.
Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary have started from London on their visit to Ireland.

Tokyo, July 8.
His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was greatly impressed with the cordial reception given to Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi by the Chinese officials during their short stay in Shanghai on their way to the Coronation in London and has presented sets of flower vases to the Governor and the Taotai as a token of his sincere thanks.

The funds necessary for the municipalisation of the Tokyo tramways, it has been decided, will be raised by recourse to foreign resources.

This decision has resulted in a great advance in the quotation of shares all round and business consequently has been suspended.

London, July 9, 10 p.m.
At North West Ham, the Liberal candidate has been returned.

Singapore, July 10, 9.40 a.m.
Mrs. Proudlock, who was under sentence of death for the murder of Mr. Steward at Kuala Lumpur, has been granted a free pardon by the Selangor State Council.

Tokio, June 10.
The Japanese Academy, Tokio, has conferred upon Dr. Kimura a prize in money and medals, for throwing an interesting light on the science of the world, by his great discovery in connection with the change of axis of the earth.

Tokyo, July 10.
Tens of thousands of citizens met in the Hibiyi Park to make a demonstration protesting against the municipalization of the Tokyo tramways, and plotted a rush into the Municipal office.

Over ten thousand policemen were dispatched to the spot to pacify the people.

There is great indignation amongst the people.

Shanghai, July 10, 3.10 p.m.
Owing to the establishment of a testing house for watered cotton at Shanghai, no cotton has been brought to Shanghai to-day.

Tokyo, July 11.
Yesterday, in Tokyo, the Bill was passed regarding the municipalization of the street tramways in Tokyo, at a meeting of the Tokyo Municipality, after a heated discussion.

London, July 11, 8.5 p.m.
It is reported that America has protested against the establishment of a German naval base at Agadir in Morocco, which is the nearest port in Europe to the Panama Canal.

London, July 11, 2.5 p.m.
In an authoritative announcement published at Paris, it is stated that the "pourparlers" regarding the Moroccan situation and the position at Agadir are proceeding favourably.

Fears of Franco-German tension have been removed.

The announcement dwells upon Great Britain's and Russia's support being likely to be in accord with France.

General Moinier, being prostrated with fever, has returned to Rabat, General Ditté replacing him.

London, July 11, 8.5 p.m.
Welsh and Wolgast will meet in the Lightweight Championship of the World in November at Los Angeles.

London, July 11, 8.5 p.m.
The Premier of New Zealand (Sir Joseph Ward) before leaving England, declared that his attachment to the old country had been deepened and he acknowledged that he had been shown universal kindness during the course of his visit.

He realised the dependence of the Colonies on the Motherland.

London, July 11, 8.5 p.m.
The British warships Repulse and Camperdown have been sold for £33,550 and £28,000 respectively.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, July 12, 7.10 p.m.
Sir Eldon Gorst, British Agent in Egypt since 1907, is dead.

London, July 12, 7.10 p.m.
Articles have been signed for a meeting between Bombardier Wells and Wolgast in San Francisco in September.

London, July 12, 7.10 p.m.
In the County Cricket contests, Kent beat Somerset.

Tokyo, July 13.
The prohibitionary measures placed upon the share business in Tokyo in consequence of the municipalisation of the Tokyo street cars, and resulting in a rise of quotations, were removed yesterday, after the stock merchants had paid over an additional sum to the authorities as security.

Tokyo, July 13.
The Japanese Sealing Association have issued letters emphasising the allegation that it is not fair, under the sealing agreement recently concluded in Washington between Great Britain, Japan, the United States and Russia, that Japan, which possesses more sealing vessels by far than England, should be guaranteed to have an equal share with England in the distribution of skins.

The Japanese authorities are keeping the matter secret.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 7, 3.25 p.m.
Although the telegraphic lines to Lisbon, are working normally, there has been no mention made of a revolt in the capital.

London, July 7, 3.25 p.m.
From Madrid it is reported that telegrams from the frontier state that all is quiet in Portugal, though troops are still massing in the north in order to prevent an invasion by the Monarchists.

London, July 7, 3.25 p.m.
All the British newspapers, in commenting upon the situation in Morocco, express approval of the statement made regarding the situation in Morocco by the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, the Prime Minister.

The Premier's statement, so say the journals, makes it clear that, whilst supporting France, we will not stand aside and allow arrangements to be made behind our backs, as was apparently hoped by Germany.

Though the situation is grave, confidence is felt that a solution will be found by diplomatic negotiations, so as to prevent recurrence of alarms and excursions in connection with Morocco.

London, July 7, 5.15 p.m.
The idea of compensating Germany elsewhere, already mooted by the French newspapers, is now finding expression amongst the journalistic comments in England.

The "Daily News" says that the only way of avoiding the peril which would result by the establishment of a naval base in Morocco is either to induce France to withdraw her troops from Fez or to find Germany some other countervailing advantage, creating less revolutionary disturbance in the strategic equilibrium of the world.

The "Daily Telegraph" points out that the difficulty of the solution is that it is impossible for France to fix a date for evacuation without risking a return, to chaos in the country.

London, July 7, 3.25 p.m.
The Spanish Government states that the troops on route to Tangier have been halted at Arzila, but that there is no intention of military occupation.

London, July 7, 3.25 p.m.
The House of Lords have concluded their consideration of the Parliament Bill in committee stage.

Viscount Morley, representing the Government leadership in the upper chamber, announced that the report stage would be entered upon on the 13th of this month.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 7, 10.5 p.m.
The newspapers are discussing, with much interest, the amendment proposed yesterday evening in the House of Lords by Lord Newton to the Parliament Bill, providing that any further restrictions upon the power of the Peers should not become law without a General Election.

Viscount Morley expressed a qualified concurrence with the principle of the amendment, which was momentarily withdrawn but will be re-introduced in the report stage of the Bill.

Lord Peel subsequently made an impressive speech, approving of Lord Cromer's proposal that a joint committee of both Houses should be appointed to assist the Speaker in determining as to whether Bills submitted to Parliament were Money Bills (over which the House of Lords have no right of prerogative).

It is suggested that the Government's acquiescence to these proposals would remove the sting caused by the rejection of the other amendments to the Bill moved in the House of Lords.

London, July 7, 5.15 p.m.
There has been a slight abatement of the heat wave in the United States, but 93 deaths occurred yesterday in New York and Boston alone.

London, July 7, 9 a.m.
Owing to the five days' continuous heat in the United States, there have occurred 431 deaths. Thousands of people are prostrated.

London, July 7, 6.20 p.m.
There has been a record heat wave in London, the barometric readings showing 122 degrees in the sun and 85 degrees in the shade.

London, July 7, 10.5 p.m.
During the heat wave in London, the temperature stood at 80 degrees in the shade and 123 degrees in the sun, which is the highest July record for thirty years past.

London, July 7, 10.5 p.m.
Owing to the shipping trade strike, the price of flour in Liverpool has been raised by sixpence, making an increase of one shilling within the week.

London, July 7, 9 a.m.
The seamen's and dockers' strike has been finally ended in Belgium as well as at Newcastle, Sunderland and Southampton.

At Leith and Glasgow the strike still continues.

Yesterday at Manchester there were slight disturbances, which, however, were easily suppressed by the police.

Troops have been sent to Salford.

London, July 7, 9 a.m.
The wool-combers at Bradford, who have been on strike since the 16th of June, have resumed work on the old terms.

London, July 7, 1.40 a.m.
Sir John A. Simon, the Solicitor General, speaking at West Ham, emphasised the fact that the Government would not accept the Lords' amendments. Why, he asked, should the Government accept any Bill but the Bill approved by the electorate? If the Lords persisted in their action, they would be bringing the prerogative of the Crown into the political arena.

London, July 7, 1.40 a.m.
In the Chicago market, wheat and maize prices have gained from one to one and five-eighths as a result of the rains proving insufficient.

London, July 7, 12.50 p.m.
Japanese shipbuilding was a prominent feature of the International Congress of Naval Architects in London yesterday.

Sir William White, the famous naval expert, said that in the matter of naval construction Japan might yet become a serious competitor with European countries unless the cost of labour in Japan was increased.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 7, 12.50 p.m.
A telegram from Constantinople states that the Montenegrin Minister has explained to the Porte that the projected mobilisation of troops in Montenegro is not being made with any hostile intent, but is meant to prevent the possibility of discreditable incidents happening on the frontier.

London, July 7, 12.50 p.m.
Their Highnesses the Sultans of Persia and Koda, two provincial rulers in the Federated Malay States, have left England after attending the Coronation ceremonies.

Their departure was attended with military honours. On their arrival at Dover, the fleet fired salutes.

London, July 7, 11.40 p.m.
Their Majesties the King and Queen have left for Ireland, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and H.R.H. Princess Mary.

London, July 7, 12.40 a.m.
Hon. Andrew Fisher (Premier of Australia) and Hon. Sir Edward Morris (Premier of Newfoundland) were presented with the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh, on which occasion both made speeches eulogising the results of the Imperial Conference.

Mr. Fisher said that the late Conference had done more than previous Conferences to further the vital interests of the Empire.

Sir Edward Morris remarked that, now that the Colonies had been admitted to full partnership, they would assume full responsibility as regards contributions towards the State.

London, July 7, 11.40 p.m.
Beaumont, alias Naval Lieutenant Conneau, was the winner of the whole Europe Circuit Aviation Race.

Six aviators reached Paris, out of the nine who started in the final cross-channel flight.

London, July 7, 11.40 p.m.
President Fallieres, who has been on an official visit to Holland, has returned to France.

London, July 7, 12.40 a.m.
North Hants defeated the Indian XI. by six wickets.

London, July 7, 12.10 a.m.
In the Lawn Tennis Championship meeting at Wimbledon, the Ladies' Singles was won by Mrs. Lambert Chambers, the present holder, who beat Miss Boothby by 6-0, 6-0.

In the final match for the Open Doubles, the Frenchmen Gobert and Decimus beat Wilding and Ritchie, the present holders.

London, July 7, 9 a.m.
From Washington it is reported that the Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, and Mr. P. C. Knox, Secretary of State, have signed the first schedule of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty, dealing with pecuniary claims between the United States and Great Britain.

The terms of their submission to arbitration under special agreement, to be signed in August, will aggregate several million dollars, some of the claims going back till before 1812.

It is understood that these claims will be arbitrated by a commission of representatives from the United States and Great Britain, with a disinterested umpire.

London, July 8, 7.15 a.m.
The trade returns just published show that the value of imports into Great Britain was £1,105,889, being a decrease of £3,523,928 as compared with last year.

Exports amounted to £36,113,150, being an increase of £1,313,400, of which cotton represented £649,717.

It is pointed out that June included both the Coronation and the Whitman holidays.

London, July 9, 7 a.m.
Despatches from Mayville, New York, report the death of Ira Devontport, survivor of the famous Devontport Brothers, spiritualists.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 9, 7 a.m.
The United States Senate at Washington have rejected by 32 votes to 14 an amendment to the Reciprocity Bill, free-listing meat and meat products which is regarded a rapid progress towards a final vote.

London, July 8, 12.40 p.m.
From Washington it is reported that the signatures have been affixed to the Treaty of the 28th of last month regarding the pelagic sealing in North Pacific waters.

Mr. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labour, United States, and president of the conference, says that the agreement arrived at by the international conference provides that thirty per cent. of the skins taken by the American and Russian sealing fleets shall respectively be divided equally amongst Great Britain and Japan, whilst thirty per cent. of the seal-skins taken by the Japanese sealing fleet should be equally divided with the United States, Great Britain and Russia.

London, July 8, 5.2 p.m.
As regards the North Pacific agreement between the Powers, pelagic sealing is to be equally divided between the United States, Japan, and Russia.

The United States will advance two hundred thousand dollars to Japan and to Great Britain, which payments shall be refunded out of the proceeds of the British and Japanese takings of skins from the American herd.

The advance is in effect merely a loan rendered necessary only by the fact that the United States reserves the right to discontinue altogether the killing of seals on Pribiloff under the existing convention, which also prohibits the citizens who are parties thereto from hunting sea-otters.

The high seas sealing grounds will be patrolled jointly by the countries involved and sealing poachers captured will be handed over to their own countries for trial.

London, July 9, 10 a.m.
The statement of the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister of Great Britain, with reference to the state of things in Morocco, has been received with intense satisfaction in France.

In the course of inspired comment in the German press, Mr. Asquith's remarks on the new situation are not regarded as though the Premier had made hostile comments on the action of France or Spain nor that his attitude is hostile to Germany.

The Premier believes that negotiations will be conducted in the most tranquil manner, in view of the lapse of time, which has been unproductive of sensations and surprises.

London, July 8, 6.20 p.m.
From Tangier it is reported that serious friction has occurred between Colonel Silvestre, officer commanding the Spanish troops in Morocco, and the French officer, Lieut. Tissier, who is attached to the Sultan's forces at Melilla, in the vicinity of Alcazar.

Colonel Silvestre finally disarmed the Moorish garrison and expelled them from the barracks, practically telling Lieut. Tissier, who protested, to mind his own business.

Yesterday the Spanish Cabinet discussed the Moroccan situation and subsequently the Premier positively disavowed any ideas of Spanish conquest in Morocco.

Spain's action, the Premier said, was confined to the policing of Larache and Alcazar.

London, July 8, 10.55 p.m.
The German cruiser Berlin, which has been despatched to Agadir to replace the German gunboat Panther, arrived at that port in Morocco on the 4th instant.

London, July 8, 10.55 p.m.
The Venezuelan Government announces that President Castro is now in Western Venezuela with one thousand followers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 8, 9.10 a.m.
It is reported from Washington that President Castro landed on the 16th of last month, in disguise, at Castillejos, in Northern Colombia.

London, July 8, 9.10 a.m.
At Manchester yesterday the situation was very quiet.

Considerable caving of food-stuffs was effected, but there was no traffic in raw material to the mills.

Many of the mills were idle.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company have arrived at a provisional agreement with the dockers on strike.

The Lord Mayor cancelled the visit of the colonial legislators projected for Monday.

London, July 8, 6.20 p.m.
Although it is difficult to estimate the losses caused by the seamen's strike in England, it is estimated that the loss amounts to a very great total.

In full alone, the loss is stated at £250,000.

Half a million millers are still out on strike.

The retail price of flour has advanced sixty to eighty per cent. The South Yorkshire collieries have suffered greatly through the situation, and some of the provincial centres are still unsettled.

London, July 8, 9.10 a.m.
Mr. Edward Dacey has died in England.

London, July 8, 10.55 p.m.
The Gentlemen of England drew with Worcestershire.

London, July 8, 10.55 p.m.
In the Lawn Tennis Championship meeting at Wimbledon, the present holder, Wilding, beat Roper Barrett by 4-1, 4-6, as against 2-6, 6-2, Barrett retiring.

London, July 8, 6.20 p.m.
The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent states that the German Government in Berlin is in receipt of a circular from Russia, requesting an explanation of her action in despatching a warship to Agadir, in Morocco, where there is no foreign trade and no disorder.

The circular asks if the landing of troops is contemplated, also how the concluding phrase of the note referring to the withdrawal of troops from Morocco as soon as peace and order are restored in Morocco, is to be interpreted.

It is understood that a reply has been received but is being kept secret pending the Tsar's decision.

London, July 8, 2.45 p.m.
It is reported from Lisbon that thirty-five thousand troops have been mobilized on the Portuguese northern frontier.

The Government has begun to mobilize the southern army.

London, July 8, 2.45 p.m.
Speaking at a Government dinner given in honour of the International Congress of Naval Architects in London, the Right Hon. R. McKenna, Under-Secretary of State for Naval Affairs, announced the impending retirement of Sir Philip Watts.

London, July 8, 2.45 p.m.
The Majesties King George and Queen Mary, with the Royal party, on their arrival in Kingstown Harbour in Ireland, at eight o'clock in the evening, were received by the cheers of thousands.

His Majesty appeared on the bridge of the yacht.

The Royal party were to land next morning.

London, July 9, 7 a.m.
Their Majesties the King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary landed at Kingstown to the accompaniment of tumultuous cheering and drove in state to Dublin Castle.

The Royal party were cheered all along the route, passing through enormous crowds.

Dublin was gaily decorated in honour of the occasion.

The Nationalist papers, though declaring that the official attitude of the party must remain unchanged as long as the present regime continues, join in extending a hearty and popular welcome to the King.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 9, 11.45 p.m.
Colonel Sir F. Younghusband who is lying at Vervieres in Belgium with both legs fractured, as the result of a motor car accident, is progressing most satisfactorily. He is now out of danger and his legs are healing well.

London, July 9, 11.45 p.m.
Speaking at Beckenham, Mr. Ure said, referring to the state of affairs in Morocco, that he was confident, that under the calm, sagacious guidance of Sir Edward Grey, the slight complications that had arisen in the neighbouring continent would completely vanish before many days had passed.

London, July 9, 11.45 p.m.
Playing at Lords, Eton beat Harrow by three wickets.

London, July 9, 11.45 p.m.
Early yesterday morning severe earthquake shocks were experienced throughout Hungary, lasting over a period of twelve minutes.

The population of Budapest, greatly alarmed, rushed panic-stricken out of their houses into the streets.

At Keckemet great damage was done to many houses. The Town Hall was left tottering, the infantry and gendarmic barracks were rendered uninhabitable, and the railway station collapsed.

London, July 10, 8.10 a.m.
Their Majesties, who are on a visit to Ireland, yesterday attended divine service in the Dublin Cathedral. They were loudly cheered as they passed through the streets to the sacred edifice.

In the afternoon they attended Maynooth Central Training College for Priests in Ireland and were received by Cardinal Logue and a number of other Roman Catholic dignitaries.

Durban, July 10th 9 a.m.
All sections affected in the Manchester Cartor Strike have agreed to settlement.

Durban, July 10, 9 a.m.
A feature of the reports in the Irish and English papers, of the King's visit, is their length. Such headings as "Loyal Welcome," "People's Fervour," "Exuberant Loyalty" are to be seen.

Durban, July 10, 9 a.m.
An inspired Berlin correspondent of "Neufressenpost" says the Morocco affair has terminated on a satisfactory basis.

French troops are withdrawing from Fez, so that Germany need not hesitate in recalling her cruiser from Agadir.

France and England are convinced that Germany does not intend securing a port in Morocco.

London, July 9, 7 a.m.
The Right Hon. Alexander Ure, Lord Advocate for Scotland, speaking at Beckenham, said that though here had been some talk of a compromise being arrived at in connection with the Parliament Bill, the Government would consent to no serious modification which was liable to impair in the slightest the strength and efficacy of the measure.

Mr. J. I. Garvin, the editor of the "Observer," attacks the Unionist papers and politicians who have been suggesting a surrender on the part of the Government in the matter of the Parliament Bill.

Mr. Garvin quotes Mr. Auston Chamberlain's speech of date 4th July, at the Women's Tariff Association meeting, wherein he refused to believe that the Lords would consent to political suicide for the sake of retaining empty social distinctions.

Mr. Garvin expresses the opinion that if the mass of Unionists are with Mr. Auston Chamberlain in this matter of surrender, it will split the Party from top to bottom.

London, July 9, 7 a.m.
In the by-election in North-west Ham, Mr. De Forest was returned by 5,807 votes as against 5,770 for Mr. Wild.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 9, 7 a.m.
From Czernowitz it is reported that the floods throughout Bukovina and Pruth have risen fifteen feet.

Numerous bridges have been destroyed and the running of railways has been interrupted.

The roads are impassable.

London, July 8, 7.40 p.m.
In the race for the Stewards' Cup the Thames team beat Trinity Hall by 1.1.4 lengths in 7 minutes and 35 seconds.

London, July 8, 8.50 p.m.
In the Ladies' Plate, Eton beat First Trinity, Cambridge, by two lengths in 6 minutes and 56 seconds, a record time for the race.

In the race for the Visitors' Cup, Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat Trinity, Oxford, by three lengths, the time being 7 minutes and 37 seconds.

In the race for the Thames Cup, First Trinity beat Twickenham by one and a quarter lengths, in 7 minutes and 13 seconds.

The Wyfold Cup was won by Pembroke College, Cambridge, who beat Kingston by two and a half lengths in 7 minutes and 20 seconds.

The Silver Goblets were won by the Thames Club, who defeated Christ Church by one and a half lengths in 8 minutes and 13 seconds.

London, July 9, 7 a.m.

At Henley during the rowing matches, there was delightful weather throughout. In the finals for the Grand Challenge Cup, Magdalen College, Oxford, beat Jesus College, Cambridge, by two and a quarter lengths in 7 minutes and 2 seconds.

In the sculling race for the Diamonds' Championship, Kinnear of the Kensington Club beat Powell of the Vikings by one and a half lengths in 8 minutes and 14 seconds.

London, July 11, 7.50 a.m.
It is announced from Berlin that negotiations regarding the situation in Morocco are confined to Berlin.

The present opinions amongst members of the Reichstag are that all parties are collected on the question.

German newspapers unreservedly approve of the Germanic move at Agadir.

A Radical member of the Reichstag is cited as saying that "the world belongs to the bold and if our policy results in the withdrawal of German troops it will never again be taken seriously."

London, July 11, 7.50 a.m.

The "Standard" and the "Daily Mail" condemn as ill-judged the Unionist talk about surrender or compromise in the matter of the Parliament Bill.

The "Daily Express" understands that the Peers are determined to stretch their constitutional powers to the utmost.

London, July 10, 2.25 p.m.

There has been published a German semi-official statement, saying that Ambassador Cambon has called upon Foreign Secretary Kiderlin-Waechter (with regard to the situation in Morocco), and that both sides have a sincere desire to arrive at an understanding.

London, July 10, 5.20 p.m.

The French troops in Morocco are continuing operations on a considerable scale.

General Moirer, who is in charge of the French forces, has been traversing the country westwards of Mekinez, with a few casualties, dispersing the hostile natives.

General Dutoit is taking another column of troops from Jabat to join General Moirer, after which the latter will return to Fez.

"The Times" St. Petersburg correspondent states that in the German reply to the Russian request, of date 8th instant, it is contended that the Sas region is outside of the Algociras agreement.

Germany alone is entitled to safeguard German interests there.

A warship will leave soon for the spot and all danger at the place has disappeared.

London, July 10, 11.5 a.m.

The Liberal newspapers are somewhat gleefully contemplating what they call the disunion amongst the Unionist Party and refer to "inspired" articles for surrender appearing in the "Telegraph."

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

The conciliatory attitude adopted by "The Times" shows signs of "good sense" beginning to prevail in the Unionist Party.

Tory extremists are desirous of embroiling the Crown in the political conflict.

The "Morning Post" declares that the majority of the rank and file are strongly opposed to surrender.

Unionist will make representations to their leaders to disavow any intentions attributed to them of allowing the Veto Bill to pass without Lord Lansdowne's and Lord Cromer's amendments, until they have exhausted every constitutional weapon.

Meanwhile, the decision of the Unionist leaders on the resumption of consideration of the Veto Bill in the report stage in the House of Lords on Thursday is eagerly awaited.

London, July 10, 5.20 p.m.

From Constantinople it is reported that the Porte has offered further slight concessions to the Albanian insurgents, which concessions, however, are still far short of the latter's demands.

It is proposed to send a mixed civil and military commission to study the causes of discontent in the country.

London, July 10, 5.20 p.m.

Two more express trains have been derailed during the week-end in France.

The causes of the disasters have not been definitely ascertained but the third palpable attempt on the Paris-Cherbourg line strengthens the suspicion that all the attempts were malicious.

London, July 10, 9.35 p.m.

Russia's second Dreadnought, the Poltava, has been launched at St. Petersburg.

London, July 10, 9.35 p.m.

The Bisley Rifle Meeting opened to-day, and was remarkable by reason of the unusually strong attendance of Colonial teams and individuals.

There were also competitors from India, Egypt, and the Sudan.

London, July 10, 10 p.m.

Major John R. Chancellor has been appointed Governor of Mauritius.

London, July 10, 11.35 p.m.

At the Newmarket Horse Sales, the famous brood mare Sceptrum was sold for seven thousand guineas.

London, July 10, 1.40 a.m.

Sir Eldon Gorst, the late British Agent in Egypt, is reported to be sinking fast.

London, July 10, 1.40 a.m.

In Chicago there has been a break in the cotton market of fifty points in consequence of reports from Texas and Oklahoma of heavy rains, making almost certain a record crop.

London, July 10, 1.40 p.m.

Foster has accepted the invitation to take a place in the English cricket team which is shortly going to Australia.

Kinnear and Fremonger have also been invited by the Marylebone to join the English team.

London, July 11, 7.20 a.m.

Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, who, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and H.R.H. Princess Mary, are on an official visit to Ireland, yesterday morning received addresses at Dublin Castle from 130 representative Irish bodies.

His Majesty, in replying, said that he had already spent many happy days in Ireland and hoped to enjoy many more.

He was glad to hear of the increasing prosperity in all the provinces of Ireland. It was his intention to follow in the footsteps of his father, King Edward, doing everything in his power to promote the happiness and the general well-being of the Irish people.

London, July 11, 8.30 a.m.

It is reported from Budapest in Hungary that a street in Szondy collapsed, leaving a cavity seventy-five deep and sixty feet long, as a result of an earthquake which was experienced there on the 9th instant.

The water-mains burst and several vans passing by fell into the cavity, the horses being drowned and the drivers rescued with difficulty, after sustaining serious injuries.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 11, 8.30 a.m.
At Dublin Castle yesterday evening, His Majesty King George with full ceremonial, invested the Earl of Shaftesbury and Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener with the Order of the Knight of St. Patrick.

London, July 11, 3.48 p.m.
The Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committee, representing temperance organisations all over the world, memorialized Sir Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to-day, urging the Imperial calling of a meeting of the Powers at the earliest possible moment in order to consider the sale of spirits in Africa, especially extending to the prohibition zones towards the coast.

Amongst the signatories to the memorial are the Duke of Westminster, the president of the Committee, and the Bishop of London, chairman.

London, July 11, 1.40 p.m.
The Bridgeport and Connecticut Railway Express to Boston was derailed at the viaduct.

The engine and five cars fell thirty feet on to the pavement below, and were smashed to atoms.

Thirty persons were killed and many were seriously injured.

London, July 11, 4.40 p.m.

The Porte at Constantinople has further prolonged the armistice which His Royal Highness has declared against the revolting tribesmen in Albania to twenty days, but there is great impatience manifested in Constantinople as regards what is described as the refractoriness of the tribesmen, which is attributed to foreign intrigues.

London, July 11, 4.40 p.m.

"The Times" publishes a long letter, denouncing the ruthless extermination by Turkey of the Albanians and describes her movements in detail.

London, July 11, 4.40 p.m.

A Reuter's message informs us that Lieut.-General Sir E. H. H. Collier, is dead.

London, July 11, 8 p.m.

In brilliant sunshine, His Majesty King George V., accompanied by Queen Mary, reviewed seventeen thousand troops in Phoenix Park and got a popular ovation.

London, July 11, 8 p.m.

There has been a recurrence of intense heat in America, as a result of which there have been numerous deaths in the leading cities.

London, July 11, 2.5 p.m.

Yesterday, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, lengthily conferred with Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Lord Cromer, Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury, regarding the attitude of the House of Lords in dealing with the Parliament Bill.

London, July 11, 4.10 p.m.

At a meeting of the Welsh members of the House of Commons yesterday, it was decided to immediately organise a disestablishment campaign.

London, July 11, 11 p.m.

In a despatch from Tokyo, received in New York, it is said that revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is regarded as inevitable as the outcome of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.

Britain has proposed a modification in the alliance, whereby the clause providing for mutual assistance in time of war shall be made inapplicable when either Power is fighting a nation where with the other has concluded an Arbitration Treaty. Japan has agreed.

London, July 11, 4.10 p.m.

Viscount Ridley presided at the banquet held in London in celebration of the Right Hon. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's birthday.

The banquet was attended by 110 persons, all of whom represented Mr. Chamberlain's age and membership of the House of Commons and wore orchid button-holes in honour of the occasion.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour paid a tribute to the great man whose continued advice, he said, inspired unalterable faith and was still a source of inspiration in the fight for Imperial preference.

Even now, if the Reciprocity Treaty was thrown out, it was not too late to achieve the advantages foreseen by Mr. Chamberlain.

Whatever happened, orthodox Free Trade was doomed.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 11, 10.30 a.m.
The International Athletic Sports were brought off in brilliant sunshine and in presence of a very large attendance, at Queen's Club.

In the Oxford and Cambridge hammer throw championship was won by Putnam of Oxford with a throw of 151.5 feet.

In the hurdles, Chisholm of Yale won in 15.25 seconds, which is an Inter-Varsity record.

The high jump was won by Canfield of Harvard, at 5 feet, 11.3-8th inches. He afterwards made an exhibition jump, in which he cleared 6 feet and 3-8th inches.

In the half-mile, Pribble of Harvard won in 1 minute, 56.1-5th seconds.

The hundred yards race was won by Macmillan of Cambridge in 10 and 1-5th seconds.

The long jump was won by Holder, of Yale, distance, 22 feet, 9.1-4th inches.

The two miles race was won by Taylor of Oxford, in 9 minutes, 20 and 1-5 seconds.

Black, of Cambridge, won the quarter-mile in 49 and 4-5 seconds. The mile was won by Baker, of Cambridge, in 4 minutes, 27 and 3-5 seconds.

There was great enthusiasm in England on England winning the final event in the competitions.

London, July 11, 11.55 p.m.

Yorkshire in their County match won by an innings and 43 runs.

London, July 12, 7.30 a.m.

The Persian loan of £1,250,000 sterling, mentioned in the telegraphic message of the 3rd of May, has been issued at the price of 95 and 1-2.

The prospectus quotes a letter from the Foreign Office of date the third of the last month, promising diplomatic loan but declining to undertake any pecuniary liability in the matter.

London, July 12, 7.30 a.m.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a memorial presented from the Colonies, said that he hoped there would be an early meeting of the Brussels Conference to discuss pending questions.

London, July 12, 8.45 a.m.

Paris despatches state that three more attempts have been made in France to derail trains, by the putting of timber on the rails.

Several arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

London, July 13, 1.2 a.m.

There has been another attempt at sabotage near Paris following upon that of the 10th instant.

The outrage was committed on the railway line not far from Chartres.

One soldier and two civilians have been arrested.

London, July 12, 8.45 a.m.

Mr. H. A. Gwynne has been appointed editor of the "Morning Post."

London, July 12, 8.45 a.m.

The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has published its final report after ten years' research.

The learned body concludes that human and bovine bacilli are practically indistinguishable.

Mammals and man can be infected by the bovine bacillus reciprocally, which is constantly being transmitted to man through the medium of milk, this being mostly responsible for tuberculosis amongst children.

Tubercular beef and pork are also sources of infection.

The Commission recommends more stringent measures for the regulation of the sale of foods.

London, July 12, 8.45 a.m.

The Liberal papers view with complacency the warlike attempt of the Unionist organs to fan the dying embers of the Lords' resistance, pointing out that the issue is not in doubt. The Liberals would be rather pleased at the creation of Peers.

London, July 13, 12.45 p.m.

Two hundred more Spanish artillerymen, with four mountain guns, have been landed at Larache, on the Moroccan coast.

London, July 13, 7.15 a.m.

From Paris it is reported that the French Charge d'Affaires in Madrid has been instructed to ask the Spanish Government for explanations regarding the recent incident at Alcazar in Morocco.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 12, 2.25 p.m.
From Paris telegrams have been received, declaring that Franco-German conversations are proceeding on the Moroccan question.

It is understood that these relate to the agreement of 1909, the Agadir incident not having been yet broached.

London, July 12, 2.25 a.m.
Through the railway accident referred to in our telegram yesterday, to the Bridgeport and Connecticut express, twelve persons have been killed and forty-four injured.

London, July 12, 2.25 p.m.
Lord Trevelyan has presented, through His Majesty the King, a sum of fifty thousands, sterling, to be distributed amongst the Dublin hospitals and the consumption hospitals at Newcastle and Wicklow.

London, July 12, 4.55 p.m.
Mr. Arthur Newton, the well known solicitor who conducted the defence in the Crippen murder trial, has been suspended for twelve months for professional misconduct by aiding and abetting Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., to disseminate, through the latter's journal "John Bull," a pretended letter by Crippen.

London, July 12, 4.20 p.m.

Sir Eldon Gorst is dead.

London, July 12, 11.15 p.m.

The heat wave in America has become even more intense, and the death-roll is increasingly severe.

London, July 12, 11.15 p.m.

There have been disastrous forest fires in Northern Michigan. Three villages have been burned, and logging camps are endangered.

London, July 12, 11.15 p.m.

A feature of the shooting at the Bisley Meeting of the National Rifle Association has been the phenomenal performances of Maurice Blood, who won consecutively the Bass, the Edge and the Halford Competitions.

Oxford won the Humphrey Cup with a score of 722 points, as against 714 scored by Cambridge. Edinburgh Academy won the Ashburton Competition with a score of 495.

London, July 12, 11.25 p.m.

Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to questions in the House of Commons respecting the acquittal of Hon. Galbraith Cole, the son of Lord Enniskillen, in custody for shooting a native in East Africa, said that the Governor of the Colony was sending a full report of the circumstances of the incident.

It was premature at present to make any statement in the matter.

London, July 12, 7.15 p.m.

Kent beat Somerset by 316 runs.

Hampshire scored a draw.

London, July 13, 7.15 a.m.

The Gentlemen of England beat the Players of England by 130 runs at Lords.

Hobbs had an unfinished score of 154 runs.

London, July 13, 8.35 a.m.

Kinnear has accepted Marylebone C.C.'s invitation to take a place in the English team shortly going to Australia.

London, July 13, 7.15 a.m.
Sir West Ridgway, presiding at the annual meeting of the British North Borneo Company in London, announced that the revenue during the past year had exceeded the expenditure by £142,642 and was in excess of the revenue for the previous year by £11,000.

North Borneo, he declared, was rich in minerals, and the only way to disclose the country's hidden wealth was by scientific survey.

London, July 13, 7.15 a.m.

Lord Esher, the Deputy Governor of Windsor Castle, and permanent member of the Defence Committee, has undergone a surgical operation for appendicitis in the Edinburgh Nursing Home.

London, July 13, 12.45 p.m.

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener has returned from Ireland and has made a long call at the Foreign Office.

London, July 13, 8.35 a.m.

H.M. the King has given a sum of one thousand pounds sterling to be devoted towards the relief of the poor in Dublin.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 14, 12.50 p.m.
Telegrams from Ottawa report that destructive forest fires have occurred as a result of the great heat in Northern Ontario, Canada.

Many townships and mining camps have been destroyed.

Up till now fifty persons are known to have perished, and it is feared that hundreds of casualties must have occurred, as the country is filled with prospectors and settlers.

The fire belt includes an area of 200 miles.

Between North Bay and Porcupine, along the line to Temiskaming on the Northern Ontario Railway, the towns of Cochrane, Porcupine and Pettsville in the gold-mining region have been wiped out.

All the mining camps from Dome to Whitney have been burned.

Forty persons have perished at Porcupine. Six were incinerated at the Big Dome Mines, and twelve at West Dome, besides the manager and his family.

The mining plant in the vicinity of Porcupine has been destroyed.

Hundreds of people are taking refuge from the fires in lakes and streams.

Refugees from Porcupine and Pettsville crossed the lake to Golden City, though the outskirts of the latter city were aflame.

All the construction camps on the railway west from Golden City have been burned.

Men are fleeing and several have been drowned in the lakes.

Special trains are conveying the injured to Iroquois Falls, where a corps of doctors and nurses receive them and give hospital treatment.

The sky is darkened by the smoke-pall, which is illuminated by the flames below.

London, July 12, 1.55 p.m.

It is estimated at Toronto that from three to four hundred persons have perished in the forest fires in the Porcupine district, Ontario.

London, July 13, 5 p.m.

"The Times" welcomes the reported proposal to modify the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, announced on the 11th instant, as the first fruit of a new departure in the conduct of foreign affairs, happily inaugurated by the Imperial Conference.

The journal considers it to be highly improbable, if the agreement is made, that the two Powers also have not agreed to revise the other articles of the Treaty with a view to its prolongation.

Whatever action be taken, however, "The Times" is confident that it has been decided upon after consultation with the Ministers of the Oversea Dominions.

London, July 13, 5.15 p.m.

In Committee stage in the House of Commons, the discussion upon the Government's State Insurance Bill is proceeding slowly but steadily.

All parties are co-operating. The subject is found to be fraught with technicalities and difficulties, necessitating the reconstruction of whole sections.

London, July 14, 7.45 a.m.

In the House of Lords the report stage of the Parliament Bill has been concluded without further amendment, so that the Bill with Lord Lansdowne's and Lord Cromer's amendments unmodified will go back to the House of Commons for third reading on the 20th instant.

The Commons will consider the amendments proposed on the 24th instant, when it is certain that the Prime Minister (Hon. H. H. Asquith) will propose the rejection of the amendments and intimate what the Government will do if the House of Peers resists further.

London, July 14, 1.30 a.m.

On the discussion in Committee stage in the House of Lords of the Parliament Bill, the amendment proposed by Lord Newton on the 7th instant was withdrawn.

Both Viscount Haldane and Viscount Morley re-asserted the House of Commons' repudiation of the claim of the House of Lords to interfere with finance, which, they said, might bring about a critical situation.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 13, 7.15 a.m.
Their Majesties the King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, got an enthusiastic send-off in Dublin on the occasion of their departure after the Royal visit to Ireland.
The Royal Party proceed to Carnarvon to attend the investiture of the Prince of Wales.
At Carnarvon great preparations have been made for the ceremony and there are splendid decorations in honour of the event.
His Majesty has conferred a number of knightships and Victorian Orders, mostly amongst officials.
The King has issued a message declaring the joy of himself and Queen Mary at the spontaneous and hearty loyalty which characterized their reception in Ireland, "which," says His Majesty, "has greatly touched our hearts and made a permanent impression upon us that we will never forget."
London, July 13, 8.10 a.m.
At the departure of their Majesties from Dublin Bay the crowds sang "Come back to Erin."
On the arrival of the Royal Party at Holyhead the Welsh Choir boarded the yacht and performed a programme of Welsh airs.
Carnarvon is swarming with multitudes of people anxious to take part in the national festival at the investiture of the Prince of Wales.
Thousands were unable to find lodgings and passed the night on the city walls, singing in chorus Welsh hymns.
At Portmadoc General Baden Powell announced that the Prince of Wales was initiated to-day as Chief of the Welsh Boy Scouts.
London, July 13, 10.35 p.m.
A Berlin telegram says that the German warship Panther, which, on her voyage from Danzig to Germany, was diverted to the Moroccan coast in view of the threatened trouble in that country, has left Tenerife homewards.
The Eber from Danzigland now acts as tender to the cruiser Berlin, which now represents German interests in Morocco, and will replace her on the station should the latter have to visit other ports for coaling purposes.
London, July 13, 10.25 p.m.
The following are probable starters and jockeys in the race for the Peloponnes Stakes:—
Swinford, P. Wootton.
Pietri, Maher.
Lomborg, Dillon.
Yellow, F. Tompleman.
Charles, Donoghue.
Whisk, Martin.
Waveleb, Tigg.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, July 7.
The President of the Ministry of Communications has received an anonymous letter threatening to take his life. As a consequence, the President has asked the Ministry of Interior to increase the number of his body guard for protection.
Peking, July 7.
The Ministry of Communications has instructed all the railway officials to maintain the strictest secrecy in all railway affairs.
Officials found divulging secrets will be severely punished.
Peking, July 7.
H. E. Chang Ming Chi, Viceroy of Canton, has been impeached by a Manchurian censor.
The memorial has been held over.
Peking, July 8.
From enquiry made by the Ministry of Education, there are 598 male students and 52 female Chinese students studying in America.
Peking, July 7.
The representatives of the four nations interested in the big loan lately advanced to China, have notified the Ministry of Finance to the effect that the immediate enforcement of the new currency system will probably create a crisis in commercial circles and as a consequence, the second instalment of the loan will not be paid.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

The Ministry has sent Chan Kam Tao, an old Queen's College boy, to consult with the representatives on the matter.
Peking, July 7.
The Ministry of Education has complied with the request of the Chinese Minister at Washington to send female scholars to complete their education in America.
Peking, July 7.
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested the Ministry of Law to draw up a series of regulations upon which all disputes raised by Chinese residents, who have returned from abroad, can be settled.
Peking, July 9.
The new Cabinet has telegraphed to the Viceroy of Szechuan and the Amban of Tibet to the effect that the western part of Szechuan and the eastern part of Tibet are to be amalgamated in order to form a new province.
Peking, July 9.
The President of the Ministry of Communications has memorialized the Throne strongly recommending the appointment of Cheung Hui Sui as assistant Director-General of the Szechuan-Hankow and Canton-Hankow Railways.
Hupoh, July 9.
It is reported that the arrival of eight warships at Ichang representing England, America, Germany, France and Japan, has caused a panic among the inhabitants there.
Peking, July 9.
Prince Ching and the President of the Ministry of Communications intend to raise a loan of \$400,000 for the purpose of starting a newspaper as an official organ.
Peking, July 9.
Yesterday the President of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications held a conference with the representatives of the various banks to discuss the new currency question.
As an outcome of the conference the various banks expressed their readiness to use the new currency and to put it into circulation according to exchange.
Peking, July 9.
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education have instructed all the students who have been chosen by the Government to proceed to foreign countries to complete their education to meet in Shanghai pending their departure next month.
Peking, July 10.
Prince Tsai Hsun, the First Lord of the Admiralty, intends to raise foreign loans for the purpose of re-organizing the navy and establishing two naval colleges at Tientsin and Nanking.
Peking, July 10.
The Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has telegraphed to the new Cabinet reporting that the border troubles of Kirin and Heilungkiang are very critical and troops should be sent to these places at once.
The Viceroy also asked for the formation of a citizen army for protection.
Peking, July 10.
The Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has obtained a loan of \$1,400,000 from a well known German bank for the relief of distress in the Nowchwang market caused by the recent failure of a native bank.
Peking, July 10.
The Ministry of Communications has asked the Government to appoint a superintendent in charge of postal affairs.
Peking, July 10.
The Ministry of Finance has telegraphed to the superintendents of finance in the various provinces to push forward the interests of the branches of the Tientsin Bank and to establish branches in the provinces where there are none at present.
Peking, July 11.
Prince Tsai Tao, the Commander-in-Chief of all forces in China is trying to curtail expenses for the coming review of troops in the Autumn. The cost of the review has been estimated to \$500,000.
Peking, July 11.
Prince Chun, the special representative of the Emperor of China at the Coronation of King George, has telegraphed to the new Cabinet stating that he will return to Peking at the end of the month.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, July 11.
The Admiralty in Peking has instructed the building yard at Nanking to lay down for construction four gunboats of 1,000 tons displacement.
Peking, July 11.
The Ministry of Communications intends to nationalize the China Merchant S. S. Co.
The merchants, however, will be allowed to preserve an interest in the Company in order to promote the shipping trade.
Peking, July 11.
By order of the Empress Dowager, the young Emperor will commence his studies on the 7th moon at the Yuk Hing Palace.
Luk Yun Chang and Chan Pao Shun have been chosen as the Emperor's tutors.
Peking, July 12.
A certain British firm has applied to the Ministry of Communications to secure the work of the Canton-Hankow Railway.
Peking, July 12.
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to H. E. Shun Ngai Sum, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, to return to Peking at once.
It is reported that the recall of the Charge d'Affaires is due to an impeachment presented to the Throne by H. E. Chang Yam Tong, Chinese Minister to Washington.
Peking, July 12.
H. E. Chan Chiu Sheung, the Governor of Kirin, has been impeached by a certain censor for inability.
Peking, July 12.
The Governor of Kiangsi memorialized the Throne on behalf of Censor Wu who lately returned to his native country for permission to resign.
An Imperial decree has been issued complying with the Governor's request.
Peking, July 12.
Luk Yun Chang, Chan Pao Shun and Ye Huk Tan have been formally appointed as tutors to the young Emperor. They are to receive a monthly fee of \$1,000, \$1,800 and \$1,600 respectively.
Peking, July 13.
Prince Chun, the special representative of the Emperor of China at the Coronation of King George, has telegraphed to the Admiralty in Peking to the effect that the two cruisers constructed in England have just been completed and will sail for China in company with the cruiser Haichih.
Peking, July 13.
H. E. Liang Tun Yen, the newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the new Cabinet from America strongly recommending the appointment of Yuan Shih Kai to take his place as Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Peking, July 13.
The Ministry of Commerce has instructed the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces to ascertain the quantity of cigarettes imported and report preparatory to the taxation of cigarettes.
Peking, July 13.
The students of the High School at Changsha in the province of Hunan held a noisy meeting opposing the action of the Government in the nationalization of railways, out of the commercial funds.
Twelve students were arrested.
Peking, July 13.
The Chinese Government intends to send a number of settlers to Mongolia for the purpose of cattle rearing and other agricultural pursuits in order to protect the frontier.
Peking, July 13.
The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce intends to monopolize the sale of tobacco leaf throughout the provinces.
The Ministry has instructed the authorities at Chili and the three Eastern Provinces to put the scheme into practice.
Fragment of a conversation overheard the other day:—1st employee.—I say, your brother really working now? 2nd ditto.—No, not really working. He Government Post Office only employed.

BIRTHS.

At Grand Hotel, Hongkong, on the 12th inst., to the wife Cecil H. Wood of Mass, Swatow, of a Daughter.
LANDER.—On July 14th, at Redhill West, The Peak, to the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander, a son.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 15th, 1911.

NOT GUILTY.

(8th July.)

In February 1898 the whole of the civilized world was shocked by the awful disaster, which involved the sinking of the United States battleship Maine, in Havana harbour, and the consequent loss of two hundred and fifty men, who comprised the crew. It was not only the appalling nature of the event, but the terrible accusation that followed that the Spanish had been guilty of the most awful treachery. It might be said that the Spanish-American war was precipitated by this, though the misrule of Cuba by the Latin race had been arousing the active sympathies of the States for some time previous to that and relations between the powers were strained. Then a fine ship went down in what were Spanish waters, the foulest of crimes was alleged, and war followed. Now, the immediate cause of the precipitant has been found to be non-existent and Spain's escutcheon has been cleared of the foul stain that has for the past decade adhered as only infamy can adhere. Yesterday a telegram from Washington, stated that General Bixby, an expert naval and military engineer, has made a report in connection with the sinking of the ship and has given it out that the explosion, which involved the foundering, could not have been caused from the outside, and that the real origin will never be explained. Time has entered a verdict of "Not guilty" and Spain no longer stands with a smudge of dishonour across the pages of her history of the last century.
If ever anything has shown the danger of jumping to conclusions the war of 1898 has. Immediately upon the report of the disaster a cry for vengeance went up from the people of the United States, and in view of the evidence then available they were perfectly justified in demanding that full reparation should be exacted. Spain at the same time felt the terrible insult that had been levelled at her national honour and it seems, now, that time allows us to look at things with the dispassionate view of distance, that war was the inevitable outcome of the existing state of affairs. A war followed, Spain lost, and with her defeat came her loss of the remainder of her American possessions, and the remnant of the empire that she had found in the west passed away. It was the milestone that marked the completion of Spain's fall from the high position which she occupied prior to the Elizabethan era.
The real cause belli was lost in the popular cry "Remember the Maine," and two civilized peoples fought over an academic matter, which might have been settled, but which was now thrown into the shadow, by what the Americans alleged to be a treacherous wholesale slaughter.
If anything the present discovery, the complete exoneration of Spain from a charge of the greatest sin, should tend to make nations more wary of war. The untold misery that existed through deaths of brave men on either side, the sorrow of the mourner which has been softened by time must again be poignant as it becomes known that, unintentionally, America wronged herself and another nation when so terrible a charge, as treachery, precipitated the estranged parties into an awful war. Evil was done but good came of it. The administration of affairs in the Philippines has been undoubtedly better. The islands have shown signs of immense progress, but the fact remains that through an ignorance of fact on one side, and the unreasoning Castilian anger at insult on the other, many lives have passed the rubicon, while they might yet have been spared to do further good in the world. Doubtless many hearts sigh and murmur "If we had only known." They did not. That is only excuse for the war and if the discovery of General Bixby does nothing else, it will make other nations more cautious, less ready to rattle the sabre, and help keep the world at peace till the marching of civilization shall have, for ever, laid, in the dust of the past, wars and all rumours of war.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

(10th July.)

The latest telegrams give very disquieting news from the Balkans, and it would seem that in the very near future the Powers will be called upon again to take part in the settlement of the affairs of a plethora of little principedoms that have given more trouble than their sizes really justify. The present crisis commenced with an Albanian revolt, which involved practically the whole of Turkey's western seaboard, and eventually became located behind Lake Scutari and close to the Montenegrin frontier. Though limited to this sphere of action, the Turkish troops have been able to make little headway and as an outcome of the present state of affairs the Government of Montenegro has made active preparations for defence. Relations between the Principality and the Porte have moreover been strained by the refusal of the latter to consider a proposal made by the former for the delimitation of a neutral frontier zone. This was desired by the smaller State for the purpose of further securing its integrity, for the people have been very jealous for their existence as a separate State ever since their independence was acknowledged in 1878. This is all the more necessary because the Turks and Montenegrins alike, have realised the great strategic value that the position of the State holds.
Beside the many inter-State political relations, that are more or less outside the ken of the man in the street, religious differences, the intolerance of the Turk, and the persecutions that have been continued even to the present day, and the general discontent of the majority of the many races, have gone far to keep the Balkan States in the ferment which has been a characteristic of the modern history of the peninsula, and, as far back as the beginning of the year, it was prophesied by more than one keen observer of the trend of affairs, that a spark would set the whole place ablaze and entail another period of sanguinary guerrilla warfare. Not that the various races have ever been at peace, for there have always been wars and rumours of wars in the cauldron of European politics.
Superficially examined the crisis appears to be nothing out of the ordinary, but a close examination reveals the fact that a general disruption, and war involving Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, is greatly desired by a certain section of the Turks. For the moment the problem seems to settle round a man, little known to the outside world, Mahmud Shekret Pasha, who by common consent is the most considerable individual

in Turkey, neither Hakkı Pasha, polished diplomatist though he be, nor Talaat Bey, nor Djavid Bey, the Salonica Jew, turned Mussulman, can rival Mahmud Shekret in prestige or authority in the Ottoman Empire. Added to his personal influence is the backing of a powerful section of the community, and developments in Turkey may in the near future be determined by the contest for power, between this man and his party, and the Young Turks. The existence of this struggle has created a situation which by sheer ambiguity alone may create a crisis. This was foreseen months ago, and a crisis is just what is wanted by Mahmud Shekret and his party. It affords an unparalleled opportunity for a military coup d'état, and the investment of Mahmud Shekret with a military dictatorship. It remains to be seen whether this is to be the outcome of the present state of affairs, and should it come to pass, it can only be viewed with great misgiving. A feat of arms would be necessary to consolidate the dictators' position, and the logical result of the coup d'état would be general war throughout the peninsula. The final word will come from Austria-Hungary and Russia, and little as they may desire it, the time may yet come when they will have to take action to readjust the status quo in the Balkans and protect Turkey from herself.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

(11th July.)

Though the Portuguese Government has repudiated the report that a revolution has broken out in Portugal in favour of the monarchy the telegrams, which have come to hand, are of a most disquieting nature, and point, if not to an uprising, at least to the near possibility of one. Of the continental nations, Portugal has had a very chequered career, and it looks, even now, as if the republican party has to encounter many stormy seas before it will reach sufficient calm for the working out of the destinies of the nation on lines different from those that the ill-fated royalists took up. Practically speaking, since the assassination of King Carlos on February 1st, 1910, the Portuguese monarchy had existed only on sufferance, but whatever chance Manoel had of continuing on the throne of his fathers was gradually swept away by the bad service of the royalists who not having learnt their lesson from the disaster of 1910 continued their old policy of "Rotativism" or alternation between the Progressist and Regenerator parties, without any serious reform, such as was apparently desired by the country at the time.

During this period, the republicans were exceedingly active in discrediting the monarchy, and were aided to a great extent by the collapse of the Crédito Predial, due, it was alleged, to maladministration. The scandal reacted on the dynasty and precipitated the revolution. If there were no animosity against King Manoel, personally, at the critical moment he found few active defenders, and without a blow being struck on his behalf he was forced to give up the heritage of the house of Braganza. It is possible that, had the republicans pursued a policy of conciliation with regard to northern Portugal, where the royalists are still strong, the country would have settled down to the new rule, it is possible that the ship of state would have been steered into quiet waters and that true progress would have been made, where little had existed before, but a short-sighted policy was commenced in the early days of the new republic. Not content with the establishment of a form of government, which was absolutely strange to the previous traditions of a people that had begun to look on the monarchy as a thing of perpetuity, the ascendant party began to pursue an active policy of repression against the various time-honoured institutions, that had become an inseparable part of the nation's political economy. The abolishment of the existing constitution was a big step that would take time to secure the approval of the whole of the country, but the drastic changes did not end there. Not content with one big alteration, an alteration that involved the sweeping away of the house of peers, the government pursued a policy of active aggression against the Church of Rome. Whatever might be the faults of the Church, it may be admitted that it had established a firm hold on the sympathies of the people at large, and the suppression of the various religious orders would do much to alienate sympathy from the government and tend to bring adherents to the royalist cause.

We venture to think that this was an faux pas which will have a great influence on the affairs of the nation. All Portuguese are not anti-religious; even a majority cannot be said to exist against it, and by their grave error the republicans have thrown into the balance against themselves all the forces that Rome has at her command. Naturally the church will support the royalist cause, and people that otherwise would have taken little interest in the affairs of the country, burning with a keen resentment that their church should be in any way attacked will follow the church's lead. It would follow, in the circumstances, that the monarchists have a strong backing and this is found to be the case in the north. It may be true that there is no revolution at present in progress, but the possibilities are much in favour of an outbreak. Whether it will come, yet remains to be seen, but we venture to think that the telegrams that have been published in our columns show that a smouldering discontent is existent in the north, which, should it be fanned by winds of aggression, will burst forth into the flames of sanguinary civil war. A king there was, a king there is, and though he is without a throne, it yet remains to be seen whether the actions of the republicans have not strengthened his position and enhanced his chances of again occupying the throne of his fathers.

CHINA'S CONSTITUTION.

(12th July.)

Among the many signs that China is moving in the right path towards the establishment of a better form of government, than has hitherto existed, is the fact that within the last fortnight the authorities at Peking have memorialized the Throne on the subject, and in reply to their suggestion, an edict has been promulgated establishing a cabinet as well as a legislative council. With the edict comes the institution of several Yamen such as the secretariat, the bureaux of appointments, decorations, statistics and printing, and the abolition of the Commission of Constitutional Reform, the Board of Civil Appointments, Imperial Patent Office, and the offices which deal with the Imperial Decrees and memorials. The functions of these departments are now to come within the province of the Yamen of the newly organized cabinet, while, in the case of the Bureau of Translation, the responsibility will be transferred from the Grand Council to the Hanlin College. The edict goes on to say that other items concerning the official regulation and organization of the metropolitan and provincial governments will be sent to Peking so that, should they prove satisfactory, the completion of the promulgation of reform will be carried out in due course.
The model for this reform is not, as would have been perhaps expected, of western origin, for on close examination it would appear that the Japanese form of government had been in the minds of the reformers. As in the case of Japan there is very little that makes for the liberty of the subject and it will be found, as a consequence, that the highly responsible form of government that is an ideal of western life, does not at present en-

1-10-77

OUR LETTER BOX.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of "The Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE OPIUM AGITATION.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—In view of the article you wrote in your issue of Monday I beg to supplement a few remarks which may enlighten some of your readers who confine their readings on the question solely to the literature issued by the Anti-Opiumist and their supporters. For some time there has been a surfeit of their writings on the progress of their cult which lack a great deal of the representations of the true facts and thus betray the want of a right perception of the subject in question. At times they have shown an utter ignorance of the whole question in its elementary stage and a woeful want of the knowledge of the true facts in its entirety, for many and many a time they have magnified the goat to a camel and minified the elephant to a fly and nausium. The acquiescence of the British Government in their adherence to the fact as completed in their latest agreement with China which is the cause of the present chaos—has struck a feather in the cap of the Anti-Opiumist and made him a bit happy in presuming that the goal has been achieved. But it is not so. In accordance with their theory the evil by present methods has been brought to a proper groove whence it can be crushed and grounded and the pulverized demon can be bottled and hermetically sealed by that famous seal of which we read about in "Arabian Nights" and sing their psalm of praise of Ormuzd have at last conquered Ahurman. But that mighty atom—the persuasive little imp—the progeny of a malignant spirit has found a way to overcome the difficulties and obstacles that were laid out to thwart his path, and hence his jubilation in overcoming them in the results which has brought him such a piece of good luck as smuggling, thus proving China worth of earnestness in exterminating the opium evil. And if more proof is wanted to convince the Anti-Opiumist there is none better to disillusion him of his false perception than the telegram which was published in one of our respected and authentic local journals a few months ago that the Chinese Government have exhorted their people to render "all assistance to the great Power" which in her great generosity has agreed to facilitate the extermination of the evil by the further curtailment of her own production, as it is her desire that opium should cease to grow and thus the evil would stop. The deduction is easy even to the most obtuse that China's attitude seems to be rather concessionary than supplicatory and their enthusiasm is more of a make belief. Sir, history is repeating what transpired twenty years ago when before signing the Chefoo Convention and negotiations were going on for the amalgamation of the Lektin dues with the Customs duties a strong movement was at foot supported by the Great Li to suppress the evil and yet miles upon miles of cultivated poppy were seen by the writer around Anhui and the surrounding districts. Smuggling in those times was not so profitable as it is now between the certified and un-certified opium that anybody with means at his command can command. Every fishing smack that wends its way from the coast of the Malay Archipelago right up to the Gulf of Tonquin direct into China through its many portals at its East and by the West up to the Northern shores of Arakan thence to the borders of Yunnan with Singapore as the base of action. Besides there are many other routes by which the drug can be brought to China and baffle its extermination.

All these statements may be rather jarring on the nerves of those who are acquainted with the facts, yet when brought before the Anti-Opiumist they are pooled, and hereafter to take them into his consideration; yet notwithstanding their complacent assurances that the object has been attained by the latest move of Great Britain with China things are getting from bad to

worse, for the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. The vice as it is called which was acted openly and can be brought under control it is now done surreptitiously and is getting beyond restraint. It reminds one of the cry in England of the purists league many years ago to remove the social evil which was stalking about in its nakedness and when this was done the evil flourished all the more, and got entirely out of control. The consequence was direful and too horrible to relate. "It is flourishing and walked in the night with high proud steps close behind the young and old like a witch's fiend pressing to be employed." The result is we see to-day the necessity of an invention of a combination of some deadly poison like the "606" to cure the evil. But it is foolish to think so when the cure is known to be effective the indulgence will be the greater as it acts as an incentive.

And so it is in the case of opium the more it is hedged the more it flourishes. The question arises then how to exterminate these evils. The mode is simple if the responsible authorities only would take it into their consideration. In the case of the social evil the onus of the responsibility rests with the parents in the early ages of the children and the healthy environments and the example set before their children. Even when they have grown up to be men. Secondly the state for the means in the employment of responsible teachers and guides to teach a healthy and moral life instead of the cramming of the different issues and dogies and the provision of healthy moral resorts or places. Even though it is not a panacea for all evil yet it is better to spend millions on such a scheme than on the many fads that are expended on to-day by the easily-gulled people at home which brings no good to any one. As for opium, sir, nothing on earth can eradicate this evil or any other evil such as drink, cocaine, other drugs but to let it die out by itself. We have the Bible for an authority that all evils were purged out by fire or water and such drastic measures must be taken to preserve a vast multitude herded together from being totally annihilated. We have the authorities of the secular books and the various histories of the world that the good only followed by a drastic measure.

Now in this enlightened century such measures are called barbaric but yet with all the accumulations of our civilization of centuries upon centuries we have not arrived to any conclusion as how to tackle with evils in a scientific manner. So it seems the method of our early fathers is after all more effective than our present day process of handling the question. The only way to cure the people of a bad habit is to safeguard the young rising generation who have not tasted it and to let those who indulge it continue its practice till death and surely at the end of a quarter of a century, perhaps less, the evil by itself will die out. And the amount of money, labour, can be better spent in that way than in laying out as present in propagandas, etc., without achieving the object in view.

Having dealt with the moral and ethical side of the question let us turn our attention to the business side of it. Who is to be blamed for the present state of affairs when business is not only dislocated but is in a state of chaos. All along the British Government have given in to the demand of the Chinese Government pressed undoubtedly by the clamourings of the anti-opiumists and their factions and plodding itself to exterminate the evil and stop her Indian exportation. And this pledge was given without perhaps any thought of a disruption in the business and which has endangered the layings out of millions by the genuine trader who bought directly from the Indian Government with the full confidence of the protection he is to receive from his Government. So this pledge is the mischief which to-day the importer suffers thereby and had not this pledge been given by the Government in situ other ways and means could have been devised and a firmer attitude by England would have been taken in negotiations with China. The contention with the anti-opiumist is that the India Government should cease at once selling the

drug. Have they ever taken into consideration that by doing so the China market and the Straits would be glutted with a sort of cheaper and inferior stuff that would spoil ruination to the importer who bought the genuine and pure article at an immeasurably higher cost and lying in the warehouses accumulated for sale to the people whom they are crying to save and rescue. Will the Anti-Opiumist be so generous as to pay the difference and satisfy his conscience that he is doing some good? Certainly not, nor the British Government in India is foolish enough to stop a revenue and see it taken up with impunity by others so long as there is an outlet for it. Then the argument is turned ingeniously in this wise that importers should cease buying and the Indian Government would stop selling at once. Nothing of the sort. The Anti-Opiumist has not the least idea of the opium trade, how vastly it is entangled with the living of the thousands of natives in India and how heavy the loss would be to them. Apart from this would the Anti-Opiumist of China take up all the remaining stock and pay the piper at once? He will shrink at once from doing so when the bill is laid before him for payment as the amount of the cost would simply stagger him. It is then easier for him to be generous at others' cost and so he can afford to play the part of a philanthropist. Sir, it is better for the Anti-Opiumist to ponder on devising means to save the rising generation and those who are free from the vice in falling into the habit than by dislocating a trade in which those who indulge it by long habit are the customers, for no legislation or cure can eradicate the evil of a long standing habit once without the aid of death and the spending of millions in the prevention of smuggling or any other illegitimate means.

I enclose my card,
Yours, etc.,
X. Y. Z.

SCANDAL AT RIFLE MEETING.

This, from the Singapore correspondent of the "T. O. M.," is interesting.

It would appear from recent events that even at shooting competitions some men cannot be honest in Singapore. It has been known for some years that certain "shots" were said to bribe the native (Malay and Javanese) markers to signal more "bulls" for them than they really obtained; but this was in the way of a rumour, and nothing could be proved against the suspected persons. The suspicions were only told in whispers.

But now it has been proved beyond all possibility of doubt that the markers can be bribed. It is said that suspicions were aroused during the competitions of the Singapore Rifle Association meeting, now in progress, and the police authorities were communicated with.

Detective Constable Tyrell was told off to see what he could discover and he went down to the pavilion at the Bales-tier range and chatted with the Malay attendants. He told them he was taking part in the following Sunday and was very anxious to win. He hinted that he would make it worth their while if they would signal favourably while he was firing. The Malays promised that he would come out top, and when Tyrell left he handed over \$15 in marked notes. When the shoot came off, the detective amused himself by firing into different portions of the bank and never once even aimed at his target. Bull after bull was signalled and when the scores were counted the detective was an easy winner with a very handsome total. The members congratulated him on his good shooting. Tyrell said: "I didn't win it, gentlemen, I bought it," and proceeded to explain who he was and what he had done.

The Committee has decided that the competitions fired last Saturday, namely, the N.R.A. medal, the A Class Handicap, the B Class Handicap and the B Class Cup, are to be fired again.

It is understood that the markers and attendants cannot be prosecuted but that two of them have been dismissed.—"Straits Echo."

SUPREME COURT.

Who Was Responsible?

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court on Monday an action was heard in which the Tak Wah Lung firm were plaintiffs and Chan Chan Kat defendant. The plaintiffs claimed from defendant the sum of 148 dollars, being balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. R. H. Harding appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Barlow represented defendant.

Mr. Harding in his opening statement said plaintiffs were piece good dealers and tailors. Defendant at the time of contract was partner in an unlicensed boarding house.

"As your Lordship is aware," said Mr. Harding, "in these unlicensed boarding houses, boarders come from different parts to catch ships and stay only one or two nights. In this particular boarding house the people came from certain districts and these boarders bought goods and clothing."

"Defendant was in a position to place orders for these goods, and in 1907 he went to plaintiffs' firm and made arrangements to buy goods from them, goods which he supplied to the boarders."

"The first dealing commenced in 1907 and continued down to 1908. It is usual in Chinese accounts for there to be a running on account from festival to festival. We delivered to the defendant a statement showing balance of account then due. Four times during the year a statement was made out and delivered to defendant, after giving credit for the different payments made."

"Defendant himself came to order the goods; the account was made in his name; bills were sent to him. He debited his borders' accounts with the goods. "This practice shows that the goods were supplied to defendant and that he himself debited the accounts of different borders. There were four dealings in 1907 up to the Dragon Festival."

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Harding said that since the action was brought defendant had visited plaintiffs and offered 90 dollars in settlement.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Without prejudice?

Mr. Harding: Between parties. Evidence was given by a representative of plaintiff firm, with whom defendant did business, bearing out Mr. Harding's statement. He said he had seen defendant's books in which boarders were debited with the goods he had bought from plaintiffs. Defendant had a commission of five per cent. on the sales. Questioned witness said defendant introduced customers to him, but he would have nothing to do with them, holding defendant responsible.

Defendant on entering the witness box, denied approaching plaintiffs and offering 90 dollars in settlement.

Recalled plaintiff said he had examined the books since the action commenced, but he could not say whether defendant's books were kept by defendant himself.

Mr. Barlow questioned whether defendant was principal or agent. He could not be both, but he suggested that five per cent. was an inadequate sum for the services of this man. It was putting the case a little high to say he was principle pure and simple. He thought they had failed on that point. He contended they had failed to prove their case.

Judgment was reserved.

MARINE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.

Unlawfully Leaving Port.

Wong Tsun Hung of the steam launch Wiken was charged with unlawfully leaving port without giving notice of his departure and without having obtained a clearance.

Defendant denied that he committed the offences wilfully and stated he had arrived and left many times without giving notice.

He was fined five dollars on each count or in default one month's hard labour.

YAUMATI FERRY COLLISION.

Marine Court Proceedings.

At the Marine Court on Wednesday Commander C. W. Beckwith made inquiries into the circumstances surrounding the collision between two Yaumati ferry boats which occurred on the 15th June.

Mr. G. K. H. Brutton appeared for the coxswain of the Wai Hung, Chan Loi, and Mr. Reader Harris for the coxswain of the Wai Ying, Cheung Ngau.

Mr. Brutton briefly explaining his case said the Wai Hung left Jubilee-st. wharf on the day of the collision and set her course west for Yaumati. Chan Loi when he noticed the direction in which the Wai Ying was proceeding altered her course.

Mr. Beckwith: You mean the other boat was taking her water?

Mr. Brutton: Yes. He blew his whistle and gave orders to stand by and then seeing a collision was inevitable ordered the engines to stop.

The Commander: When you left Jubilee-st. wharf were you in charge?—Yes.

Did you navigate her across?—Yes.

Have you got a second coxswain on board?—No.

Were you at the wheel until the accident happened?—Yes.

When you were approaching the entrance did you see the Wai Ying?—Yes, about 600 yards away.

Witness said in answer to further questions that he was going eight miles an hour, that he slackened down when nearing Yaumati. He also said he never went at full speed, travelling always at three quarter speed. There were about forty or fifty passengers on board.

The Commander: Have you a bridge?—No.

Do you always steer yourself?—Yes.

What time did you come on duty?—Half-past five.

What time did you finish?—Eight or nine o'clock.

Are you on duty the whole of that time?—Yes.

And you have no second coxswain?—No.

He said the launch sank in about three minutes from the time of the collision.

Questioned by Mr. Harris defendant said he had a seaman on board at the time of the accident, but he had not been seen since. The man was not at the wheel.

Loung Ping spoke to seeing the collision and with the aid of models explained how it occurred.

Similar evidence was given by an independent witness named Fung Cheung, one of the men who was saved.

The Commander: How were you saved?—By climbing over the bows onto the Wai Hung.

Chung Ngau, coxswain of the launch Wai Hung, said he saw a sailor at the wheel of the Wai Ying whose alias was Kuk Woa Cha. He knew the man. Witness said he did not see the coxswain at the wheel before the collision, but afterwards saw him on board in the fore part.

In answer to the Commander witness said he was certain the coxswain was not at the wheel.

The inquiry was adjourned until Monday next.

AN OBSTREPEROUS THIEF.

Shot in the Back.

On Wednesday, a Chinese was charged in the Police Court with the larceny of \$1,205 as bailor. It appears that in June last, defendant was handed the money by the branch office of the Opium Farm to take to the Head Office to put through certain transactions of opium. Instead of doing that, the man absconded. When arrested by a Chinese constable, he said the money belonged to his master. He took the constable to Saiwanho and then to Stanley to find his master, but half way up to the latter place, he said he had made a mistake and that his master did not live there. He then jumped over a wall about two feet in height and into the water and tried to reach a mashed. The constable on seeing his man trying to escape promptly fired at him, the latter receiving the shot in the back. This morning, the case was called and was remanded till tomorrow morning.

COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai Trade.

Messrs. Albert & Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report says:—

Although the week has upon the whole been a quiet one, with clearances only upon a fair scale, there are few if any signs of weakness in the general level of values, and buyers appear to be steadily becoming reconciled to high prices which are likely to be prevalent here for some months to come. Buying on the part of the Northern dealers is again the mainstay of the market, and these outlets have extended their purchases over a rather wider range of goods than was the case a week ago. Most of the Yangtze centres of trade and the nearer ones down the coast are doing but little, as in many districts the planting out of rice is still in progress, while all the cotton districts are engaged in hoeing and cleaning up the crop after the spell of wet weather that has prevailed throughout these regions.

Advices received to-day by telegram from one of the principal cotton States in America fore-shadow the probability of a very large crop. The nerves of the cotton market will, however, be dependent upon the barometer in the cotton belt until the crop is consummated, but there is so far some satisfaction to be derived from being able to look forward to a likelihood of relief from the present era of dangerously high values, even though the earlier months of the marketing of the new crop may not show any great break in values, owing to the general barrenness of stocks throughout the world.

Yuen Fong Auction.

At Wednesday's sale, prices were weaker on the whole, chiefly on account of the tightness of the money market. Prices for Woollens were slightly higher all round, but Grey Shirtings showed an irregular tendency and both Mexicans and Sheetings were weaker. Of Jeans, the majority of chops realized rather better prices, but White Shirtings, in most instances, failed to reach the level of prices obtained at the previous week's auction. Black Italians, generally, showed a decrease in price, but Turkey Reds kept fairly steady.

Ewo Auction.

At Ewo Auction on Wednesday the following prices were realized as compared with the previous week's sale:—

| Camlets. | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| June 28. July 5. | |
| Mun and Horse— | Tls. Tls. |
| " Pink | 17.30 18.05 |
| " Indigo | 17.45 17.45 |
| " Gentian | 16.25 16.25 |
| " Scarlet | 17.02 17.54 |
| " New Green | 18.50 18.75 |
| " Orange | — 15.55 |
| " Yellow | — 18.45 |
| Swan Pink | 17.20 17.96 |
| " Scarlet | 18.05 17.31 |
| " Green | 18.40 18.60 |

Shanghai Stock Exchange.

| | |
|---|--|
| July 8. | |
| H. & S. Banks \$917-1.2 cash. | |
| Fr. Municipals 6 per cent. 103 cash. | |
| Sungals 2-1.2 cash. | |
| Domestics 25 cash. | |
| Anglo-Dutch 1.05 cash. | |
| Telephones 64 cash. | |
| Langkats 98 cash. | |
| Semambus 50 cents cash. | |
| Gulas 11.90 cash. | |
| Waterworks 375 cash. | |
| Municipals 6 per cent. Debs. (1907) 105 cash. | |
| Gula-Kalumpungs 12 cash. | |
| Ziangbes 4 cash. | |

Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Secretaries and General Managers of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., state that the Directors of the Anglo-Java Estates have decided to recommend at the forthcoming annual meeting, called for the 19th instant, the payment of a dividend of 9d. per share, at exchange 2s. 4 3/4d., equal to Tls. 0.313 per share.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., Secretaries of the undermentioned Companies inform us that the output of rubber from the Estates for the month of June was as follows:—
Bukit Toi Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd., 625lb. (625)
Shanghai Kieban Rubber Estate, Ltd., 750lb. (750)

We are courteously informed that the output of dry rubber for the month of June, 1911, from the Semambu Rubber Estates is 487 lbs.

International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. held on Friday last at the Schoon Road offices, Shanghai, resolutions passed at a meeting on June 15 were confirmed. The resolutions, which have already been published, provide for increasing the capital of the Company to Tls. 1,050,000 by the creation of 4,000 new shares of Tls. 75 each, and confer power to create further preferential shares, the aggregate not to exceed one-half the paid up capital of the Company. The resolutions were confirmed on the proposal of Mr. Jas. Jamson (who presided), seconded by Mr. F. Ayscough. The attendance at the meeting was representative of 1,420 shares.

CANTON NEWS.

Night Practice for Recruits.

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
Canton, July 11.

The Army Board has informed the Canton Viceroy that the foreign nations are paying great attention to improving the art of instructing the soldiers at night practice, and that China should follow suit. They also call his attention to the fact that, in the autumn of last year all the recruits throughout the Empire were ordered to do night practice. A year has elapsed since then, and the Board supposes that they have made much progress in this direction. In the coming autumn the Board and the Army Advisory Council will jointly memorialize the Throne asking for the appointment of several Inspectors-General to visit every province and inspect the recruits at night practice. The Board asks the Viceroy to make preparations for the coming visit of the Inspectors-General. On receipt of the despatch, the Viceroy has instructed the Army Head Quarters to notify the commanders of the Canton Recruits accordingly.

China and "Back to the Land."

His Excellency Yum Cheong, Vice-President of the Army Board has, in view of the large tract of waste lands in the Empire, notified his intention of having them all opened up. The money obtained from transferring these wild lands to the people for development can be appropriated in the purchase of army stores, and the annual crown rents for these undeveloped lands can be devoted to the organization of the army. Prince Tsai To, the President of the Army Board, has favoured the suggestion, and asked the Viceroy and governors of various provinces to have inquiry instituted into the area of lands as available under their respective jurisdictions to assess the value of them, and make an estimate of the rents for same in course of development. They are to submit particulars to the Board in separate reports for consideration, and for an early start of the scheme. The Viceroy of Canton has just received a communication from the Army Board on the subject.

Exciting Struggle with Banditti.

The country market of Kum Chong in Hoi Kin, about 25 lis from the city of the Shui Hing District, is a trade centre, and was protected by over forty soldiers. About a week ago, the place was surprised by several hundred robbers at dawn. They entered the place as soon as the gate was opened and before the shops had opened their doors for business. The malcontents ambushed the camp of the soldiers. Though taken by surprise, the military put up a strong fight with their enemies. Two soldiers and a pedestrian were wounded. By this time the shopmen had prepared for the attack, and strongly guarded their doors. The robbers were then forced to retreat, and made for the Tai Lam village, where they bombarded the houses of the commander of the soldiers by way of revenge. His uncle was wounded, while the wife and daughter-in-law of the commander were shot dead. Before the robbers left, they set fire to the houses.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

Third Meeting.

8th inst.

Patrons.—His Excellency Sir F. J. D. Laing, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Wintle, R.N., K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.; His Excellency Maj.-Genl. C. A. Anderson, C.B., Commodore J. C. Eyres, R.N.

Committee.—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, (ex officio), Messrs. H. P. White, H. J. Gedgo, C. H. Ross, C. G. Mackie, G. K. Hall Brutton, Capt. Agg. K.O.Y.L.I.

Judge.—H. E. Major-General Anderson.

Handicappers.—C. G. Mackie and Capt. Hughes.

Clerk of the Scales.—Capt. Agg. First Starter.—Mr. H. J. Gedgo. Second Starter.—Mr. C. G. Mackie.

Time Keeper.—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.—Mr. R. F. C. Master.

"Riding Boy's" anticipations have been realised. The third meeting of the Gymkhana, which was brought off at the Happy Valley this afternoon, was favoured with splendid weather. If the sun was a trifle too hot to make it entirely comfortable for the riders, it did not prevent the spectators from turning up in their usual numbers. The gathering within the Jockey Club enclosure was quite up to the average, and the fair element with their light-tinted summer toilettes lent charm to the occasion.

From a strictly sporting point of view the Committee of the Gymkhana Club are to be complimented upon the excellence of the programme they had got up and the large number of entries secured. Never, within our recollection, has there been such a big nomination for the Gymkhana Stakes as there was this afternoon. There were no less than thirteen entries representing twelve stables, Mr. M. H. Logan being the only owner to take two nominations. Nor did quality suffer because of quantity. As a matter of fact up to the last gallop on Thursday morning, the race was considered to be an entirely open one. Quite as many as four fast racers were thought to claim equal chances for a win. Added zest was given by the fact that Merry Scott and Favonius with their Shanghai reputation were to contest honours with the redoubtable A. C. Chief and the fast stayer Lachino who had the benefit of Mr. David's skilful jockeyship this afternoon.

Throughout the training Mr. G. W. Gegg was riding Lachino and Mr. David his own pony Caprice. It was only at the eleventh hour that a change of jockeys was decided upon this morning, when Mr. Gegg was given Messrs. Hughes and Jervois' pony while Mr. David was assigned to Mr. H. P. White's Lachino.

For the opening event of the meeting eight ponies faced the starter. Backers at the pari-mutuel fairly evenly distributed their patronage between the favourites, Favonius won after a good race and the dividend he secured for his fanciers was \$11.00.

The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry under Bandmaster F. G. Moss, was in attendance and the excellent music they rendered was greatly enjoyed.

Details of the first two events are appended. The Tent-Pegging Competition was in progress as we went to press.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies.

Messrs. Hughes and Jervois' Favonius, 151 lbs (Gegg) 1
Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 146 lbs (Hickman) 2
Mr. H. P. White's Lachino, 151 lbs (David) 3
Mr. Duddell's Dorando II, 151 lbs (Brutton) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Arcadian Chief, 149 lbs (Scott) 0
Mr. M. H. Logan's Merry Scott, 146 lbs (Master) 0
Surgeon W. H. Hastings' Oil King, 151 lbs (Owner) 0

First past the post, Favonius led, followed by Oil King and Lachino, Kerry being last. The leader went to the front at the Bowington Gate and Dorando II got into third place. Racing up the incline, the ponies were in a bunch. Favonius led past the

rock. Kerry gradually reduced the distance from the leader. The race home round the village bend was an exciting one between Lachino, Favonius and Kerry. Kerry was at the rails and led slightly from Favonius. Gegg's mount beat Kerry, passing the post half a length ahead of him. Lachino was third.

Time: 2.12.
Winner: \$14.60
Cash Sweep:—

Ticket No. 22 1st, \$108.45
" 20 2nd, \$56.70
" 31 3rd, \$28.35

"B Class" of Once Round Flat Race Handicap. For all China ponies.

Mr. C. Jay's Trowint, 160 lbs (Master) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Matchless Chief, 153 lbs (Gegg) 2
Mr. H. P. White's Tralee, 155 lbs (David) 3
Mr. Velox's Greyback, 155 lbs (Asger) 0

Mr. M. W. Bishop's Bantam, 153 lbs (B. mop) 0
Mr. Evelyn's Mustard, 147 lbs (Major W. M. Withycombe's Aliquid, 138 lbs (Withycombe) 0

Mr. A. C. Collis Brown's Kongsi 150 lbs (Owner) 0
Mr. C. J. Aston's James 140 lbs (Hickman) 0
Nine ponies started. Matchless Chief settled down in front of Trowint followed by Tralee, the rest of the field in professional order. Matchless Chief led all the way to the village with Trowint second and Tralee third. Trowint successfully challenged Matchless Chief in the home straight, and the latter had to surrender his leadership and was again beaten at the post by Trowint who won an exciting race. Tralee was third.

Time: 2.03.25
Winner: \$19.70

Tent-Pegging in Sections of Three. Five Teams competed with the following result:—

Capt. Brierley's Team ... 1
Mr. M. H. Logan's Team ... 2
Mr. H. F. Hickman's Team ... 3

The marks table now stands as follows:—

Capt. Brierley's Team ... 59
Mr. M. H. Logan's Team ... 35
K.O.Y.L.I. Team ... 21
Mr. H. F. Hickman's Team ... 10
K.O.Y.L.I. B Team ... 21

Winning Team: \$7.90
Cash sweeps:—

Ticket No. 48 1st, \$264.60
" 20 2nd, \$75.60
" 3rd, \$37.80

"A Class" of Once Round Flat Race Handicap.—For all China ponies.

Mr. Cynara's Dylluan, 148 lbs (David) 1
Mr. M. H. Logan's Early Bird, 155 lbs (Master) 2
Mr. Duddell's Dorando II, 160 lbs (Seth) 3
Mr. James' Brushwood Boy, 153 lbs (Monk) 0
Mr. T. F. Hough's Highland King, 158 lbs (Gegg) 0
Mr. Brutton's Odecombe, 150 lbs (Brutton) 0
Major W. M. Withycombe's Ben Hee, 138 lbs (Withycombe) 0

To a capital start Early Bird went away in front of Dylluan. They led past the spectators' stand, for the first time. Ben Hee, forcing the pace, assumed command at the Football Stand, where Brushwood Boy got into second place, Dylluan third and Dorando II, fourth. Ben Hee soon lost his advantage to Early Bird who was second passing the football stand and led round the village bend from Dylluan. In the home straight Dorando II got the position of advantage on the rails with Early Bird beside him and Dylluan on the outer course. A splendid race to the winning post ensued and it was won by sheer skilful jockeyship on the part of David, who passed the post in front of Early Bird second and Dorando II, a good third.

Time: 1.58.45.
Winner: \$11.
Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 45 1st, \$134.70
" 6 2nd, \$124.20
" 19 3rd, \$62.10

Ladies' Nomination. Three Furlongs Scurry.

Mr. H. Humphreys' Seaweed, 167 lbs (Gegg) 1
Major W. M. Withycombe's Tregoa, 152 lbs (Withycombe) 2
Mr. Black's Dusel, 152 lbs (Hickman) 3
Surgeon W. H. Hastings' Anachondy, 150 lbs (Hastings) 0

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st July, 1911.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS, H.V.L.

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Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Matchless Chief, 150 lbs (Master) 0
Mr. M. W. Bishop's Bantam, 150 lbs (Bishop) 0
Mr. C. J. Aston's James, 152 lbs (Baldon) 0
Capt. Mallinson's Dorrocks, 154 lbs (Collis-Brown) 0
Mr. M. W. Bishop's Sonny Jim, 152 lbs (Seth) 0
Mr. Evelyn's Mustard, 150 lbs (Williams) 0
5 lb penalty.

Thostart was a bad one. Seaweed shot to the front on the fall of the flag. Bantam and Anachondy being left at the post. Juggling the rails Mr. Gegg rode home second and Dusel third. There were only three backers on Tregoa at the pari-mutuel. If he had won each of them would have come in for about \$700. Seaweed, with Mr. Gegg in the saddle, was never threatened in the race and he might be said to have won in a canter.

Time: 44-2.5.
Winner: \$15.00.
Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 129 1st, \$139.85
" 12nd, \$125.10
" 54 3rd, \$62.55

One and a Quarter Mile Flat Race. Handicap. For all China ponies.

Mr. D. M. Ross' Tomahawk, 148 lbs (Gegg) 1
Mr. James' Brushwood Boy, 148 lbs (Monk) 2
Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 145 lbs (Hickman) 3
Surgeon W. H. Hastings' Oil King, 162 lbs (Hastings) 0
Mr. M. H. Logan's Merry Scott, 162 lbs (Master) 0
Mr. Brutton's Odecombe, 144 lbs (Brutton) 0
Mr. Velox's Greyback, 138 lbs (Asger) 0
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Acherity, 140 lbs (Beith) 0
Mr. Evelyn's Caprice, 155 lbs (David) 0

5 lb. penalty and 1 lb. over. 45 lb. over. 43 lbs. over.

There were nine starters. Merry Scott took the lead at the start. After his experience at the last meeting Tomahawk took no chances for the last race of the afternoon. When negotiating the first round Mr. Gegg led from Greyback second and Oil King third. Brushwood Boy brought up the rear many lengths behind. The leader was given the reins at the back stretch and Tomahawk simply ran away leading all the way passing the rock down the incline into the village. Brushwood Boy, hard ridden, closely pursued on the heels of Tomahawk, but he was no match for Mr. Gegg's mount who simply cantered home a winner by several lengths. The race between Brushwood Boy and Kerry for second place was an exciting one. It was quite evident that Brushwood Boy was absolutely ridden out and but for his big lead would have lost second place to Kerry who finished strong third just a length behind.

Time: 2.44.
Winner: \$14.20.
Cash sweeps:—

Ticket No. 135 1st, \$510.30
" 80 2nd, \$155.80
" 42 3rd, \$72.90

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st July, 1911.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS, H.V.L.

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CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS, H.V.L.

THE NEW SHIPPING CONVENTIONS.

The following is a continuation of that part of the article published in last Saturday's issue, commencing "2."

Article 3. If the collision is caused by the fault of one of the vessels, liability to make good the damages attaches to the one which has committed the fault.

Article 4. If two or more vessels are in fault the liability of each vessel is in proportion to the degree of the faults respectively committed. Provided that if, having regard to the circumstances, it is not possible to establish the degree of the respective faults, or if it appears that the faults are equal, the liability is apportioned equally.

The damages caused, either to the vessels or to their cargoes or to the effects or other property of the crews, passengers, or other persons on board, are borne by the vessels in fault in the above proportions, and even to third parties, a vessel is not liable for more than such proportion of such damages.

In respect of damages caused by death or personal injuries, the vessels in fault are jointly as well as severally liable to third parties, without prejudice, however, to the right of the vessel which has paid a larger part than that which, in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of this article, she ought ultimately to bear, to obtain a contribution from the other vessel or vessels in fault.

It is left to the law of each country to determine, as regards such right to obtain contribution, the meaning and effect of any contract or provision of law which limits the liability of the owners of a vessel towards persons on board.

Article 4 for the New Convention provides that "If two or more vessels are in fault the liability of each vessel is in proportion to the degree of faults respectively committed" unless it is impossible to establish the respective degrees of fault, or if it appears that the faults are equal, in which case the liability is to be apportioned equally.

The article further provides that the damages caused either to the vessels, or to their cargoes, or to the effects or other property of the persons on board, are to be borne by the vessels in fault in the above proportions, "and even to third parties a vessel is not to be liable for more than such proportion."

The law, therefore, will be very materially altered by this new Article 4, and the common law rule that any person suffering damage by reason of the act or negligence of two or more joint wrong-doers can recover the whole of such damage from any one of them, will no longer be applicable to most cases in which such damages (other than personal injury) are occasioned by a collision between ships. Only a proportion can be recovered from either, or any one, of those ships, or her owners, and such proportion will be limited to the amount which the Court may find to be due to the degree of fault committed by the ship claimed against.

Some difficulty may perhaps hereafter arise where the owners of two ships in collision have agreed between themselves as to the degrees of fault of their respective ships, without leaving the question to be decided by the Court, with the aid of Nautical Assessors. In such a case, where the owners of one ship have agreed that her degree of fault was two-thirds of the whole, they could not dispute their liability to pay two-thirds of the damages sustained by the owners of cargo in either ship, but it is submitted that, on the authority of the case of "The Kuro" (13 P.D. 24), the cargo owners themselves would not be bound by any such agreement, and could insist upon an issue being tried as to the degree of fault of the respective ships, and the consequent proportionate liability of each.

With regard to damages caused by death, or personal injuries, resulting from a collision, the law in this respect is not to be materially altered so far as regards the rights of the persons claiming. These persons will possess precisely the same rights

as they have hitherto possessed to recover the whole amount from either of the ships in fault. But, where one ship has paid the whole, it is expressly provided by this Article 4, that she shall be entitled to obtain a contribution from the other vessel or vessels in fault, in accordance with the provisions of the first part of the article. That is to say, if damages for death or personal injury are recovered from a ship whose degree of fault for the collision is held to be one-third only of the whole, she can recover two-thirds of the damages she has paid from the other vessel or vessels in fault. But, under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the new Convention, the right of action to recover such contribution is limited to a period of one year from the date of the payment of damages.

The Admiralty Rule as to division of loss has been held not to apply to actions under Lord Campbell's Act—actions brought by the representative of a deceased person for damages caused by his death—(The Bernina 13 A.C. 1). And it is a question which has never been definitely decided by high authorities whether, if, when the whole of such damages have been recovered from one of two ships in fault, her owners could get contribution from the other ship.

It is submitted that the case of The Frankland (1901 P. 161) is an authority to the effect that she could recover such contribution; although the dictum of Lord Goff in the case of The Ceres (1903 P. at p. 13) is opposed to the contention. But whatever may be the actual law at present in this respect, there will be no difficulty in recovering such contribution when the new law comes into force.

In this connection it may be useful to mention the fact that it is not in every case where death has occurred in consequence of a collision for which both ships are to blame, that damages can be recovered under Lord Campbell's Act. That Act does not apply to foreigners, in a foreign ship, outside British jurisdiction at the time of the collision. (Hoshimoto v. Brand H.K.L.R. Vol. II p. 1)

The new Rule as to division of loss, although it may create considerable difficulty in the majority of cases, in finding the respective degrees of fault, would certainly appear to be far more equitable than the present rule. Take the cases of two ships colliding in a fog, one of which is obviously in fault for proceeding at a high rate of speed, and never sounding her fog signals, and the other of which, though she has acted correctly in every other respect, might have averted the collision had she stopped and reversed a few seconds earlier than she did, and is consequently held to be partly to blame. It is manifestly unfair that the latter vessel should be made liable to pay half the damage suffered by the former, when her degree of fault is not been one-tenth as great as that of the other ship.

Article 5. The liability incurred by the preceding articles attaches in cases where the collision is caused by the fault of a pilot, even when the pilot is carried by compulsion of law.

A further important alteration of the existing law is that which will be made by Article 5 of the Convention, whereby it is provided that the liability of a ship for a collision attaches where that collision is caused by the fault of a pilot, even when the pilot is carried by compulsion of law.

By the existing law, the owner or master of a ship is not liable for any loss or damage occasioned by the fault or incapacity of any qualified pilot acting in charge of that ship within any district where the employment of such pilot is compulsory by law (57 & 58 Vict. c. 63), the provisions of which statute, where not inapplicable, were extended to Hongkong by Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, section 41). And, even if it were not so expressly provided by statute, still it would seem probable that, inasmuch as a man can only be reasonably held responsible for the wrongful acts of his own servants, a shipowner cannot, by the common law, be held liable for the "wrongful act" done by a person on board by compulsion of law, and therefore he is not liable in respect of a collision which is caused solely by the fault of the pilot.

Of course, where the employment of a pilot is not compulsory, but one is employed voluntarily by the owner or master of a ship, he becomes to all intents and purposes a servant, for the time being, of the owner, and the latter is, and always has been, responsible for the pilot's negligence. But the new law, by this article, will render the owner liable even where the pilot is compulsorily taken, and cannot therefore be properly considered to be the servant of the owner.

How far this alteration of the law can be considered equitable is perhaps, at first sight, somewhat doubtful. But, however that may be, it will certainly be conducive to greater caution being exercised in all cases than formerly. Instead of the master's authority being superseded for awhile by that of the pilot, he will continue in supreme power, for he will know of his own and his employer's liability, and will be in a position to insist upon his own orders being carried out for the purpose of endeavouring to avoid a collision. At present it is considered that, to the pilot, compulsorily employed, "belongs the whole conduct of the navigation of the ship, to the safety of which it is important that the chief direction should be vested in one only" (The Christiania 7 Moo. P. C. 150). Henceforth, when the new Article becomes law, the position of a pilot qua that of the master, will, in cases where a collision is apparently possible, become more the position of the Navigating Lieutenant of one of His Majesty's ships qua that of her Captain; and, just as the Captain of a Man of War, which is negligently navigated, cannot shelter himself behind his Navigating Lieutenant, so the master of a mercantile vessel will not be able to shelter himself behind the pilot.

In waters unknown to the master, but well known to the pilot, the latter is no doubt much better able to navigate the ship, and the master will not be held responsible should the pilot run her aground, but where there exists a risk of collision with another ship, the master, who knows far better than the pilot the capabilities of his own ship, must exercise his supreme powers of command, and do his utmost to avoid a collision, taking advice only from the pilot as to local rules and customs, and as to local dangers of navigation. There have probably been many instances where a collision might have been averted had the master's authority not been superseded by the pilot, compulsorily employed; and for this reason, doubtless, it is now decided that, in all matters of navigation where a collision is apparently possible, the master, and not the pilot, shall undertake the duty of preventing, by the exercise of good seamanship, the occurrence of a collision.

(To be Continued next Saturday.)

MESSRS. GEORGE FENWICK AND CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. George Fenwick and Co., Ltd., was held in the Hongkong Hotel this morning.

Mr. G. K. Haxton occupied the chair and there were also present Messrs. J. Rodger, T. Pearce, J. McCorquodale and J. D. Kinaird.

The Chairman proposed the "George Fenwick and Co., Ltd., be wound up voluntarily." This was seconded by Mr. Rodger and carried.

The next resolution was proposed by the Chairman and read:—"That the partners in the firm of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, of Hongkong, be appointed liquidators, with power for any one of them to exercise any of the powers of such liquidators."

Mr. Kinaird seconded.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, that is all the business; I thank you for your attendance.

Arrivals from Bangkok are still subject to quarantine at the discretion of the health officer, the Siamese port having been declared here as infected with cholera.

It is notified in the "Gazette" that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has given directions for the rescission of Proclamation No. 5 of the 18th May, 1911, declaring Pakhoi to be a port or place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails, and that the same is rescinded.

POLICE COURT.

Monday before Mr. F. A. Hazland and Mr. J. R. Wood.

Human Dog-Eaters.

Two men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with stealing a dog and eating it, at Mongkok village.

The complainant's story was to the effect that the defendants dragged the dog from the garden and took it to some bamboo bushes. Here, the men killed the animal, and then cooked and ate it. A Chinese woman assisted in the operation.

The first defendant pleaded that he had bought the dog at Sham-shui-po for the sum of \$3.

The second defendant vigorously denied the allegation that he was in the habit of eating dog-flesh.

Evidence having been called, His Worship fined the first defendant \$7 and ordered him to pay \$8 as compensation for the dog, in default, fourteen days' hard labour. The second defendant was discharged.

Ship's Steward Fined Heavily.

The Chinese steward of the s.s. Chang-sha was charged by the Water Police with taking 180 taels of opium, valued at \$810, on board his ship. The drug was taken on board at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon just before the ship sailed. A fine \$500 was imposed.

The Yau-ma-ti Collision.

Defendant Discharged.

The case was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazland, in the Police Court, this afternoon, in which Chun Loi, coxswain of the steam-launch, Wai Hang, was charged with manslaughter. The case arose out of the recent collision between two Yau-ma-ti ferry boats in which several people were killed.

Mr. Reader Harris appeared for the prosecution and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton represented the defendant.

At the conclusion of the evidence of the prosecution, Mr. Brutton was on the point of addressing His Worship, when Mr. Hazland said:—

"What about your witnesses? Mr. Brutton—I don't want to trouble the Court with five or six witnesses, when, by criticizing the evidence, I can show that my client was not guilty of culpable negligence."

His Worship—It's the usual practice to hear the evidence. I think it fair to the Court.

Mr. Brutton—As your Worship pleases.

Mr. Harris had no objection to Mr. Brutton proceeding.

Mr. Brutton went over the evidence, which, he contended, did not show that the defendant was guilty of gross negligence. His submission was that in a case like that, where the charge consisted of manslaughter, the onus was on the prosecution to prove the offence.

The whole of the evidence went to show that the defendant was not at the wheel at the time of the collision. It was the duty of the prosecution to prove gross carelessness in the management of the boat.

Mr. Harris urged that the case should go before a jury, to the members of which the following question should be submitted:—"Are you of the opinion that if the defendant had been at his post, the collision would have occurred?"

His Worship, in an able summing-up, stated that in dealing with the question of criminal negligence, it was necessary to find out the amount of negligence. The rule regarding negligence was that it must be of a gross description, practically amounting to gross carelessness. After further remarks, His Worship discharged the defendant.

Executive Council.

H.M. the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Henry Edward Pollock, K.C., to be an Official Member of the Executive Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir Catchick Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.

CONSTERNATION IN
OPIUM MARKET.

Premium on Smuggling.
Hongkong and Shanghai Centres
of Operation.

Without any exaggeration of language, the present position of the opium market, in so far as Hongkong and Shanghai are concerned, may be described as in a state of considerable agitation bordering on consternation. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the action of the Indian Government in the most recent sale, on the 4th July, of opium at Calcutta by public auction. On that day there were sold 195 chests of "certified" opium with China as their actual destination. The average price fetched was Rupees 3,350 per chest. On the same day, of "uncertified" opium there were sold, also by public auction, 2,400 chests which fetched an average price of Rupees 1,905 per chest, or half that of the "certified" opium.

In order to arrive at a correct appreciation of the effect of this enormous disparity in prices, our readers must be made aware of the fact that the monthly consumption of the drug in the Straits Settlements is only 800 chests. There are, therefore, 1,600 chests to be accounted for. It cannot be supposed that purchasers of the uncertified drug are so venturesome in their nature as to keep on their hands so large a supply as twice the quantity over and above the number of chests for which there is a visible demand. An outlet must be found for the remaining 1,600 chests, and competent opinion inclines to the belief that that outlet will ultimately be China. It is obvious that, as only "certified" Indian opium can enter the country by legitimate means under the Anglo-Chinese Agreement, all other drug can only find its way into the proscribed territory by surreptitious ways. That the theory is not far-fetched those most intimately associated with the trade do not hesitate to assert. That such is their deep-rooted belief is established by the fact of the representations made to the Governor who, in turn, has represented the matter to the British Legation at Peking. Besides, the officials of the Imperial Maritime Customs have also been communicated with in connection with the well-grounded fears that Singapore and Hongkong might be made use of as bases wherefrom smuggling on an extensive and preconcerted scale will be carried on to the disadvantage and ultimate undoing of bona fide merchants. The incentive to such clandestine trade is tremendous, especially when it is considered that there is a wide margin of more than fifty per cent. below the cost of the certified opium wherewith "to work the oracle." The temptation offered will be almost wholly irresistible when the whole fabric of the preventive service in the East may be offered allurements and incentives for a departure from the strict lines of honesty and an unwavering sense of duty. Not that we seek to cast any reflections upon a body of officials for whom we have none but genuine admiration, but history is peculiarly apt to repeat itself, and the wholesale scandal which was brought to light following the disclosures of the gambling evil in Hongkong some twenty years ago may pale into insignificance when compared to the extent of corruption that is certain to prevail if systematic smuggling is conducted on an extensive and successful scale.

We are glad to learn that those whose interests will be more vitally affected have taken time by the forelock and are bringing all the influence they can command to bear on the Indian Government with a view of removing the inequity of the anomaly prevailing in the Calcutta sales. While ostensibly co-operating with China in the suppression of the opium trade, the Government of India unwittingly defeats their very purpose by consenting to put up and actually dispose of so large a quantity of uncertified opium in excess of its legitimate demands. How far the representations addressed to the India Office will be successful, time alone can tell. In the meantime Hongkong is confronted with an evil and a danger the magnitude of which cannot be minimized.

THE PENGKALAN
RIAN ESTATE, LD.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders of this Company was held at the offices of the Secretaries, Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., No. 48 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on June 30. There were present: Messrs. H. Ollerdoon (Chairman), Th. Meyer and C. W. Ure, Directors, and other shareholders, representing 13,215 shares in all. Shareholders have been circularized of the full report of the meeting, but the following explanation from the Chairman's speech is of interest to the public.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I wish to call your attention to an error of omission which occurred in the report printed and circulated a few days ago. In the census of trees on the Estate the trees planted on the 113 1-2 acre block and numbering 18,160 trees did not appear. This omission has now been remedied by printing an amended report and sending a copy to each shareholder. On reference to the Profit and Loss Account you will notice that the total amount realized by actual rubber sales was Tls. 11,977.75 which together with the conservation valuation of stock in hand at S. \$1.25 per lb. (i.e. about 3s. per lb.) brings the total proceeds of sale of the 7,934 lb. won during the period Tls. 13,633.08. The average prices realized for the crop so far sold are 5.7.1-1 sheet and 5.2.1-2 for other grades. No doubt you will be surprised to learn that the actual output of dry rubber differs considerably from the published returns as cables monthly by month from Singapore. As you are no doubt aware, Gentlemen, the dry rubber won during each month is estimated from the wet state, and these estimated weights are telegraphed to us as early as possible after the close of each month. Now, your Directorate regret to say that on stock-taking it was only then discovered that these estimated weights telegraphed monthly were much in excess of the weights of dry rubber actually won. A very lengthy correspondence has taken place over this between our managers, Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co. and ourselves, and all the explanation that has resulted is that the manager has made too small an allowance between the weight of rubber on its first treatment and in its dried state. A certain amount of allowance and consideration must be made for our Manager in so far that this is his first experience in tapping, and also that during the period of tapping, he has been frequently sick and been obliged to lie up in hospital. Mr. Kemp, senior partner of Messrs. Barker and Co., who has just passed through Shanghai, has given us assurances that no mistakes of this kind will occur in future, and that after full deductions for variation between wet and dry rubber are allowed, a continual check of our stocks of rubber at the factory will be made.

After the Chairman's speech there were no questions, and the following Resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Meyer: That the report of the Directors and the statement of accounts for the period ended March 31, 1911, be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Hugo Reiss and seconded by Mr. Chu Pao-fay: That the balance Tls. 3,033.05 standing to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account be apportioned as follows:—Directors' fees Tls. 300, Auditors' fees Tls. 200, writing of preliminary expenses Tls. 163.36, to carry forward the balance of Tls. 2,369.69.

Proposed by Mr. C. W. Ure and seconded by Mr. Hugo Reiss: That Mr. Th. Meyer be re-elected a Director of the Company.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Ure: That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected Auditors at an annual fee of Tls. 200.

The meeting was concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors.

THE JAPANESE AND THE
P. C. C.

Speaking at a banquet in New York given in celebration of the ratification of the new treaty between the United States and Japan, Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador, employed words which ought to put to shame the exclamations of short-sighted jingoos. The President sent a telegram roundly denouncing the authors of the "mischievous and malignant rumours so persistently circulated by enemies of both countries" and the Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, ridiculed the fears of those who lie awake nights frightened over the prospect of Japanese "control of the Pacific." The Ambassador pointed to the two flags that hung draped behind the toastmaster's chair and said:

Gentlemen, have you ever considered the two flags, the flag of our country? Have you failed to note that the patriot fathers who designed them have made it to ever impossible for us to fight?

There have been wars of the Cross and the Crescent, of the Red Rose and the White, but the Sun and the Stars have never quarrelled in their courses, neither shall be carried at the heads of hostile armies. It is unthinkable, impossible. They talk of rivalry, of the control of the Pacific; as if an ocean whose area is greater than that of all the continents combined could ever be controlled by any one power. My people may be ambitious, but they have no ambition so great as that.

No, our ambition is not to see our flag "dominate the Pacific," but to see the firmament that arches over that ocean hung with the mingled splendours of our two banners—the star-spangled ensign of America, and the sun-flag of Japan—lit with morning effulgence and jewelled with starry radiance. Sooner shall the Day and the Night fly to arms to decide who should rule the Sea of Peace than the two great nations that dwell on its opposite shores fall out over the destinies assigned to each by Nature's laws.

There is one glory of the sun and another glory of the moon, and one star differs from another star in glory, but there is room in the ample gulfs of the sky—there is room in the spacious purposes of history—for the glory of all!

"The spacious purposes of history"—how such a cosmic vision of events reduces to insignificance the shrewish scoldings of shrunken-souled "patriots" who live to incite suspicion, spread misunderstanding, and stir up trouble!

One Support of Monarchy.

It is an interesting economic fact that a coronation ceremony is an important financial asset of any modern kingdom. Great Britain received this summer a good many millions sterling that would have been spent otherwise and elsewhere, or not dissipated at all, if they had had no king to crown. True, the rich and the curious would have been clad and fed and sheltered and conveyed from one place to another in the month of June if there had been no king in the world, but they would have indulged in less expensive amusements and food and functions and journeys; and the cost of these brave trappings of the struggle for recreation of recognition in London is much more than would have been spent for a summer's sport of other sorts.

Thus one may get a glimpse of the financial value as well as of other sorts of value of gorgeous historic shows; and incidentally tradesmen and publicans, of high and low degree, as well as your lady and your gentleman of all climes and countries, very heartily approve of a mitigated monarchy. Modern republics have no talent for the gorgeous.—"World's Work."

Notice to Ratepayers.

The following notification appears in the "Gazette":—

In accordance with the terms of the Rating Ordinance, No. 6 of 1901, owners and occupiers of tenements are reminded that rates for the third Quarter of 1911 are payable in advance on or before the 31st July, 1911. If any person shall fail to pay such rates on or before the 31st August, 1911, proceedings will be taken in the Supreme Court for their recovery without further notice. No refund of rates on vacant tenements will be granted unless such rates have been paid during and within the month of July, nor unless application is made for such refund within fifteen days from the expiration of the quarter.

COMMERCIAL.
WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie in their weekly share report dated Hongkong, July 7, say:—Since the date of our last report business has continued fairly active, slightly more confidence being exhibited as time goes on. The market all round may be said to have a distinctly improving tendency.

Rubber.—The quotation for Fine Hard Para remains unaltered at last week's rate, namely 4s. 2. The London market is still sagging away and buying quotations are low and far between.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are in fairly strong demand at \$885, the London quotation coming through unchanged at £87 10s. National Banks (in liquidation) are quoted \$80.

Marine Insurances.—Unions, after a small business at \$805, are now wanted and shares are scarce at this figure. Cantons have advanced steadily from \$183 to \$192.1-2, business done. North China, after transactions at Tls. 158, and Tls. 160, have been dealt in at Tls. 165, closing in demand at the latter rate.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are steady at \$335 without inducing sellers and China Fires are quoted nominal at \$119, after being consistently in demand all the week at this figure.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been a steady but dull market until today, when buyers have again appeared at \$30.3-4. Indos have been a somewhat erratic market at prices ranging from \$64 to \$67, at which rate a fair number of shares have changed hands. A cable has been received from London to the following effect:—"The annual general meeting of Shareholders in the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will take place on the 15th instant—£20,000 has been transferred from the underwriting account, which will then stand at £114,200 and £3,000 has been written off the expenses of the debenture issue. After providing for the usual depreciation and the interim dividend paid in November last, there remains a balance of £27,998, out of which the Board of Directors recommend the payment to the holders of preferred ordinary shares of 3 per cent., being balance of the dividend for 1908, and 6 per cent. being the dividend for 1909, leaving the dividend for 1910 still in arrear. A balance of £5,083 is carried forward." China and Manila remain in request at \$10.1-2 and (Old) Star Ferries at \$26 and (New) at \$10 are also wanted. Shells have steadily declined during the week and are now quoted 83/- in London.

Refineries.—China Sugars are somewhat stronger with buyers at \$82. Luzons have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$22, at which price more shares could probably be placed.

Mining.—Raubers seek buyers at \$2 with no business to report and Chinese Engineering and Minings, after being in demand at Tls. 13, are now quiet at the rate. Tronoh Mines are quoted 90s. ex dividend and bonus of 5s. recently declared. In Shanghai Langkats have been quieter, the closing rate last advised being Tls. 98.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been done at \$50, but there are sellers at this figure. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are wanted at \$55 without inducing sellers. In Shanghai Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 82 1-2 and Shanghai Docks are quoted Tls. 57 1-2 ex dividend.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are a dull market at \$95. Kowloon Lands at \$25 and West Points at \$47 are rather quieter. Hongkong Hotels are unaltered at \$120 for the Old, and \$75 for the New.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are out of favour at \$5 1-2.

Miscellaneous.—A fair business has taken place in Green Island Cements at prices ranging from \$3.15 to \$3.40, closing with buyers at the latter rate. China Providents at \$7 10, Humphreys Estates at \$6 1-2, Ropes at \$18 1-2 and Daily Farms at \$21 1-2 are all enquired for. Hongkong Electrics at \$21 1-2 are quiet. Hongkong Ice, after business at \$175, are strong at the rate with no shares available under \$180. China Borneos are wanted at \$9 1-4 and William Powells at \$3 10 without inducing sellers.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Lamb and Roggo's weekly circular dated Hongkong, July 8, says: Only a moderate volume of business was concluded during last fortnight, the bulk of chartering being for coals in different directions. Unfortunately the Philippine Government has suddenly prohibited further importation of cattle from Cebu-china owing to discovery of mouth and foot disease amongst latest arrivals. Cattle dealers having boats running under time-charter in that trade have found themselves under the necessity of fixing rice trips Saigon to P. I. or ordering the vessel to ballast to Hongkong, in the hope to find better employment from the north, which, of course, does not help in any way to maintain the rates. As charterers' requirements in all other commodities are exceedingly limited, and advices from the north report a stagnant market for "outsiders," owners, wearied, will have to be content with a quiet market until the Autumn crops are ready for export.

Saigon-Hongkong.—There is very little doing for regular liners and rates have receded to 8 cents. Saigon-Philippines.—In this direction the rate has materially weakened owing to cattle-brats competing for such business. Fixtures have been done at 20 cents per picul, which is the lowest rate on record since September last.

Saigon-Java.—Some inquiry for tonnage has led to a fixture at 22 cents per picul. The amount of rice imported by Java from Saigon during this season has been very small, and we hear from a reliable source that very little Saigon rice will be imported for some time to come.

Java.—Stocks locally are reported to be plentiful, and buyers show very little inclination to treat for the new season's sugar. Bangkok or Hongkong.—Regular liners are more than sufficient for what cargo is offering, and no improvement can be expected for the next few months.

Nowohwang.—After one of the cattle-boats accepting a freight on lumpsum basis, (the rate working out at about 20 cents per picul), quotation now stands at 28 cents, at which figure a few fixtures have been done.

Coal Freight from Japan are weaker.—A steady good demand prevailed during the fortnight, and offerings 1.80 of tonnage remain limited.—Fixtures reported: Moji-Hongkong \$2 or \$1.80, Keelung-Hongkong \$1.60, Katsurazaki-Manila \$2.75, Nagasaki-Singapore \$3.50, Miike-Hongkong \$2.50, Hongay-Hongkong \$1.75, Hongay-Penang and Palo Brani \$3.25, and Port Court bet-Canton \$2.10 per ton. Sales.—German S.S. "Kowloon" 1,487 tons net reg. issued to Japan and Norw. S.S. "Antung" 904 tons net reg., has been purchased by Russian buyers.

Sail Tonnage loading or to land. For Baltimore and New York Brit. barque "Radiant" 1,840 tons net reg. September-October (Messrs. Siemssen and Co.) Brit. barque "Eclipse" 2,969 tons net reg. July-October (Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co.) Brit. barque "Arrow" 3,090 tons net reg. October-December (Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co.).

MESSAGES TO THE KING.

A Hint to—

In the "Government Gazette," the following official notification is published over the signature of the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

It is a fixed rule that His Majesty cannot accept any composition which is in manuscript, and in any case in which you may be asked to forward such a composition to His Majesty you should return it to the sender with an intimation that you are unable to comply with his request, in view of the standing rules on this subject.

It is not the custom of the King to accept the dedication of any work unless it is composed by a person who is known to His Majesty or of recognised standing in the literary world, and you should reply accordingly to any application for permission to dedicate a work to His Majesty.

A SHORT SERMON.
WHERE IS THE KINGDOM
OF GOD?

For, behold, the kingdom of God is within you.—St. Luke, xvii, 21.

The Pharisees are still with us,—questioning, disputing, hair-splitting, arguing side-issues and in many other ways trying to trip up the faith that is in us.

The Pharisees were continually seeking to discredit the "true religion and undefiled" of Jesus. They were always at hand to ply what they thought would be embarrassing or involving questions. On this particular occasion, they "demanded" to know when the kingdom of God should come.

Not a few persons have sought to apply mathematics to spiritual matters. Nothing more completely discredits a man than to prophesy that the world will come to an end on a certain day and to have that day pass without a fulfilment of his forecast. The Pharisees were cunning and they wanted to enmesh Jesus in a net of this very sort.

In this instance, as in every other that is recorded, they were balked.

"The kingdom of God cometh not with observation," said Jesus to them.

It is not a matter of time, in other words. It is a matter of being, as the Master's answer plainly showed.

"Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the Kingdom of God is within you."

Greater words than these have never fallen from the lips of man. Perhaps the final solution of all our vast and perplexing social and spiritual problems will be reached through a general understanding and appreciation of them.

"The kingdom of God is within you,"—and remember that He said this to a group of Pharisees. The kingdom of God is not something that is to follow this life; something that is to come to each individual at a certain time as an inheritance. It is now, according to the words of Jesus.

As a successful business man has lately said, it is "a kingdom to be developed and extended, not in a mysterious and mystical fashion, but in the working out of faith and honesty, courage and love, peace and good will in individual purpose and endeavour."

If Jesus Christ did not teach faith, honesty, courage, love, peace and good will, He taught nothing. On these great bases rest His leadership and guidance. Through these He pointed the way to the best there is to be had in this life and the fullness of reward in whatever existence may follow our brief stay here.

The possibility of enlarging these virtues is within each one being. No matter how restricted the material equipment, men and women can have faith—in God and in themselves—and they can be honest, courageous, loving, peaceful and actuated in their thoughts and deeds by good will.

Each human being is a partner in the kingdom of God, and upon each human being rests some share of the responsibility for the upbuilding and spread of that kingdom.

Are you doing your share? Are the virtues named being put into daily practice by you?

Do you realize that God's great work through all the ages is dependant in some measure upon you?

LOOK-OUT TOWERS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, July 5.

The Shun Tak district is notorious for the prevalence of piracy and robbery, and Yung-ki is no exception. Admiral Li Chun reached there a few days ago and had a conversation with the local civil and military officials, the gentry, and the merchants regarding the building of look-out towers and the recruiting of soldiers for the protection of the place. Just as Admiral Li started to locate the whereabouts of these bad characters, a severe squall attended, with torrential rains, swept over Yung-ki and did considerable damage to properties and boats. As a consequence, the river rose and the market and the streets were several feet below water. Many boats were overturned and some of them belonging to the soldiers were wrecked. One of the soldiers was drowned.

CANTON CHRISTIAN
COLLEGE.

Mission Opinions.

Mr. Harbert E. House, field secretary of the American Mission, has the appended remarks to make, following upon a visit to the Christian College at Canton:—

First, as I have questioned why this school is, as it certainly is, a marked and unusual success, I have been convinced that one primary reason has been the men who have come out here from America have entered a new field on a new site and have been free to develop their work on up-to-date lines unhindered by tradition, fixed ideas or possible prejudice, as for instance the policy of teaching all western subjects in English, a policy that has been fully vindicated.

Another fact of first importance that gives assurance that this College properly sustained will maintain a high standard of character, efficiency and progressiveness, is that it is as free from the depressing, stagnating, retarding influences of the East as if it were located on a New England hillside. Across the river with its moving panorama of ships and smaller craft, before a background of mountain peaks, stretches away like a picture the great dense city of Canton, ancient with towering pagodas and new with more lofty modern factory chimneys. But we are not in Canton; we are out amid green fields and gently rolling hills where soft winds blow cool and the air is sweet on a site "Deafening for situation, the joy of the whole earth."

Near at hand is a little walled village hidden by a bamboo grove, and other villages are more or less distant, but none of this intrudes on us or our students. The constant heavy deadening pressure on mind and heart of the close surrounding, reeking, sweltering, clamorous multitude, the unlighted stagnant mass of the East that bears down hard on many a Mission and heroic missionary, we do not feel.

And on the positive side, the students are an inspiration—calm, hearty, jovial, and healthy; attentive students, with good minds, unusually open to truth, but boys to the limit, they are enough to stir the enthusiasm and awaken the best in any teacher who has a grain of the teacher or missionary in him. As an example of boyishness, take this recent incident: Lights out at ten, a boy screws a bottle full of lightning bugs behind his curtain as if slyly studying after hours by concealed light; in rushes the passing Commandant with sharp, reprimand, when all four boys in the room give him the laugh.

When the twelve united with the church last January, one of the older missionaries remarked that there had never before been in South China any group of men uniting with the church at a single time who gave such promise of usefulness as these from the Canton Christian College. One evening when the students were assembled for a social hour of singing college songs and hymns, I remarked to a visiting Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Hongkong: "What a contrast to anything China had ten years ago," and his quick reply was: "What a contrast to anything else China has now." It is at least evident that a new type of young man is being developed here in advance of anything South China has known before.

Organ Recital.

On Wednesday week, the 10th inst., the Cathedral Organist, Mr. Denman Fuller, will give an evening organ recital in the Cathedral at 9.15 p.m. when the programme will assume a popular form. We have been favoured with information as to the selections, which have been chosen. They are as follows:—"Pomp and Circumstances, No. 1," Elgar; "Andantino," Liszt; "Dvorak"; "Intermezzo," "Cavalleria Rusticana"; "War March of the Priests," Mendelssohn; "Spring," Grieg; "Watchman's Song," Grieg. The vocalists will be Mr. Schofield and Mr. Watts who will render the duets, "Now We are Ambassadors" from St. Paul and "So Thou livest Thy divine petition" out of Stainer's "Crucifixion." Dr. Schofield will also sing "Nazareth" the choros being taken by the Cathedral Choir.

SUPREME COURT.

Chinese Account Case.

Judgment Delivered.

In the Supreme Court on Monday morning a case was heard before Mr. Justice Gompertz in which the Tak Wah Lung firm were plaintiffs and Chan Chan Kam defendant. The plaintiffs claimed from defendant the sum of 148 dollars, being balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. R. H. Harding appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Barlow for defendant.

Delivering judgment in the case this morning, the Puisne Judge said: On this matter it is simply a question whether I believe plaintiff or not. On the balance of probabilities and on their accounts I am bound to believe plaintiffs. Therefore I give judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

Ancestral Sacrifices—Interesting Judgment.

In the Supreme Court, this afternoon, the Chief Justice Sir Francis Piggott and Mr. Justice Gompertz, sitting in Appellate Jurisdiction, gave judgment in the case of Lau Leung Shi and others versus Lau Po Sun and others. The case was brought to determine whether a will made by a Chinaman domiciled in Hongkong was to be interpreted by English or Chinese law. Among the other questions to be decided was as to whether bequests to the ancestral fund were void, and on this matter there was a great deal of argument. After two days, hearing their lordships reserved judgment, signifying their intention to consult Dr. Ho Kai on the subject.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., appeared for the plaintiffs while the defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment said that Lau Chin Ting made a variety of bequests by his will in regard to some of which, questions as to their validity had been propounded to the Court by way of originating summonses. The first question was whether the bequest of seven shares "for ancestors' sacrificial fund" was valid? It was inevitable that what was properly described in English law as the "domicile" of the deceased should arise as some points in considering the question; it would be well therefore to get that point out of the way. He would assume that what was called the law of the domicile did take the prominent position in those parts of the law of England which was given to it by many learned judges and text writers. He supposed that some day or other the inconveniences of this more than artificial doctrine which was peculiar to English law, and which was totally unknown in any other system of law, would come to be appreciated and all the many anomalies and the fallacies upon which they rested would be done away with, and the law of nationality substituted for it. But in that case it was unnecessary to trouble about the matter because, assuming the law of domicile to be what it was said to be, he had no doubt whatever that the domicile of that testator was in China. He has said more than once that he did not believe there were half a dozen well-to-do Chinese in Hongkong whose intentions as to permanent and ultimate residence would satisfy the rigorous tests of domicile for the Court to hold them domiciled in Hongkong. He also held in a recent case that the assumption must be that the Chinaman's domicile was in China. However, in this case the question was to be considered in the concrete. Three affidavits only were produced, only one of which tended to show an intention of permanent residence in Hongkong. Now, in the first place he must say that the consequences which the English law is supposed to attach to the domicile of the testator were so far reaching that it was quite impossible to imagine that the question of change of domicile could be decided on such very slender evidence. All the leading cases showed with what minuteness the Courts inquired into the matter; what innumerable details were laid before it; how carefully every fact was weighed in order to decide what the person's real intentions were. But in this case there were only a few affidavits and his Lordship felt very strongly that even if they were not in conflict it would be impossible to decide such a question upon them alone. But they were in conflict, therefore there was an additional reason for holding that the presumption in favour of the domicile of origin was not rebutted. There was one paragraph however in the affidavit of the fourth and fifth concubines to which he must refer. They said that the deceased had his ancestral temple in his native village near Canton, and that after he came to reside in Hongkong he went there annually for the purpose of ancestral worship. He was very strongly of opinion that however long a Chinaman's residence in Hongkong may be, so long as he adhered to that Chinese custom he kept up the traditional link with his native country, and that China remained his "true home" in the sense in which it was used in the authorities on the law of domicile. And this very bequest, with which the Court was dealing, showed that he had by no means abandoned it. This brought the Court to the first stage of their inquiry: all questions which by the law of England were determined by the law of the domicile must in this case be decided by Chinese law. It was said (1) that the validity of a bequest in a will was one of these questions, and (2), supposing that in this case the law of England applied to this bequest, and that it was bad either because it was devoted to superstitious uses, or because it violated the rule against perpetuities, and so created an intestacy as to the seven shares, then that the distribution of the property which was personally, was another of those questions. With regard to the first of those questions, if the proposition was sound this bequest would be valid because it was valid by the law of China. His Lordship, after quoting authorities, stated that he did not know any more difficult question in the whole range of law than that which arose when it became necessary to determine the exact application of any general proposition of law as it affected a foreigner or property belonging to a foreigner. The application of the rule against perpetuities in such circumstances raised every possible question of difficulty thus: Does it apply to British subjects, or does it extend to foreigners resident in England? Does it apply to deeds executed in England irrespective of the nationality of the persons making them, irrespective of the locality of the property? Does it apply to property in England irrespective again of the nationality of the person dealing with the property and irrespective of his residence? None of the cases in which laws of this nature were considered dealt with those questions in a satisfactory manner. The property in question in this case was of four classes: (1) leaseholds in this Colony; (2) mortgages on leaseholds; (3) shares in companies established in this Colony; (4) shares in firms carrying on business in this Colony. There appeared to be only a small amount of cash which would be absorbed in this charging the liabilities of the estate. It was obvious that the Court could not profess to deal with the property in Macao. They must first deal with the question of conversion which it was contended had resulted from the fact that the testator had blended all the property into one fund and therefore it was to be treated as personality. The doctrine of conversion applied to personality; it did not apply to movables and immovables. There was no authority for saying that immovables could be treated as movables, or that immovables were to lose their character and become pure personality. The law which was applicable to immovables rested on principles which rendered the application of that doctrine of conversion impossible. First, as regarded the leaseholds, leasehold property was personality, but it was also immovable property. The rule against perpetuities applied to the leaseholds in this case. It was unnecessary for the moment to go into a question whether what was

called "ancestral worship," the acts of reverence which all Chinese performed periodically before their ancestral tablets came within the old meaning of "superstitious use": it was enough now to say that such a bequest case within the other rule against perpetuities and was therefore bad. So far as the law of the domicile was concerned, and its influence on the bequest, it disappeared in the presence of the law of the place where the property was. Therefore so far as these seven shares in the leaseholds were concerned there was an intestacy, and this must descend according to the statute of distributions. When we came to the shares of companies and firms constituted in Hongkong we got into another order of ideas and the question was not so easy to deal with. It was true that for certain purposes the law had devised an artificial "locus" for nearly all kinds of incorporeal property, and there was no doubt that so far as companies were concerned their "locus" was the place where the registered office was. For the purpose of probate the Court to jurisdiction of the Court to grant purchase, and the liability to probate duty; but it was not the "locus" to such an extent that the "locus" was in all circumstances applicable to it. It was personally; and the "locus" did not determine its descent in case of intestacy. The question was whether the fact that it had this artificial "locus" in the Colony was sufficient to bring it within the rule against perpetuities and so to make an exception to the principle deducible from *Elliot v. Johnson and Macdonald v. Macdonald*. With regard to personally there were two main propositions: First, it like everything else was subject to the law of the country where it was; secondly, it was subject to the law which was expressed in the much misunderstood maxim *mobilia sequuntur personam*. The difficulty of applying the first rule was of course the ambulatory nature of the property, which had itself been said to be the reason why the maxim was invented. The difficulty of applying the maxim was common to all maxims, that it contained no indication within itself as to what it meant, and this maxim had at one time applied in many cases which it was now settled did not come within it. If, to take an extreme example, some special ceremony were required by the law of a country to validate the transfer even of coins, to poor relations they would also be good as being charitable. So far as the bequest to the secondary wives were concerned, there was an absolute bequest to them, but it was afterwards provided that their death, revert to the estate. These provisions were irreconcilable, and therefore the later one was to be preferred. They therefore took only a life interest in their respective shares. The question of non-recognition of concubines of polygamous marriages was referred to, said His Lordship, and assuming that the Chinese marriage law was what they intended by those marriage laws, it was advisable that he should say one way with regard to it. The secondary wives in this case had specific bequests, and these, of course, should be given effect to. But it should be observed that if there was such an extraordinary doctrine of absolute non-recognition as was, often stated, then these wives would not take their life interest, for they would be persons whom the law did not recognise. The question re-appeared in the distribution of the property, as to which there was an intestacy. There was, said his Lordship, no such doctrine. As to question 3, as the secondary wives took a life interest the executors were trustees and should invest the respective shares and pay the wives the interest. As to question 4, the reversions expectant on the deaths of each secondary wife fell into the estate as directed in the will and the shares would be correspondingly increased. As to question 5, the persons entitled as to leaseholds and mortgages and those entitled by English law, as to the shares in firms and companies, those entitled by Chinese law. As to question 6, as to (a) and (b) there should be a scheme

submitted to the Court: as to (d) and (e) there should be a reference to the Registrar.

The Puisne Judge said that after reviewing the general facts of the case that on the question of domicile he agreed with the learned Chief Justice there was nothing in the very slender evidence before them to show that the deceased ever intended to abandon his domicile of origin. The evidence as far as it went was rather the other way and he was of opinion that the deceased never meant to make a permanent home in the Colony. In fact he died a domiciled Chinaman. Dealing with the question of the validity of bequest to the sacrificial fund His Lordship if the rule as to perpetuities obtained in the Colony, and he was of opinion that it did, then the bequests as regards those immovables were clearly bad; unless indeed, as Sir Henry Berkeley contended had been a conversion by the testator. The learned Counsel had put it that the directions in the will blending together all classes of property devised had the effect immovable into movable property but it seemed to him that that was not what had happened. They had heard some argument as to whether the bequest was or was not for a superstitious use, but it was unnecessary to discuss that question for the reason that the doctrine of superstitious uses did not apply in this Colony. It was held by the Privy Council that these statutes could not be imported into the laws of the Straits Settlements and it seemed to him that they were equally inapplicable to the circumstances of this Colony. The bequest, for a sacrificial fund clearly offends against the perpetuities rule, but there is evidence that such a bequest is valid by the law of China. He saw no reason why a testator domiciled in China where such bequests were good should not leave money to trustees in Hongkong to establish ancestral worship in China if he does so specifically. The policy of our law had nothing to do with the settlements of property in another country. In the case before them it was in evidence that deceased was buried in China. His ancestral tomb was there and his ancestral property in the same place. They were not to suppose him to have intended an illegality. On the contrary the true principal of construction was "Ut res magis valeat quam pereat." In his view deceased meant his executors to invest this fund at or near his native place with his other ancestral property and this was that no doubt they would naturally do. He held then that his bequest for ancestral worship was good and valid as regarded the testator's movable property within the jurisdiction.

Mr. Potter: I don't know whether it is necessary to get formal judgment or not?

Sir Francis Piggott: On one point we differ.

Mr. Potter: There ought not to be any formal judgment.

Sir Francis Piggott: No, no.

Mr. Potter: All the costs of both parties as between solicitor and client?

Sir Francis Piggott agreed.

A Question of Age.

Sir Francis Piggott delivered judgment in a case heard on June 26th in which the issue was between Chen Hing-Luen, otherwise Hing Tong and C. Wilson, Tang Pun Sang and Chan Wai San.

The action was the trial of an issue as to whether the defendant named was an infant on the date when the cause of action accrued, and that the costs of that application be costs in the cause.

His Lordship said that in that case he had one question to decide, whether the defendant was 21 years of age at the time of his being a partner in the C. Wilson restaurant. The evidence tendered by defendant consisted only of statements made by his mother and his aunt. His mother stated that he was born on the 20th day of the 11th moon but could not state the year. She knew he was 23 by Chinese reckoning and added "I know because I gave him birth." His aunt said that she knew he was 23 by Chinese reckoning but she could not remember the year. She attended the birth ceremonies when he appeared to be about a month old. She remembered his age because she had a daughter

ter that same year born in the 9th moon and that she, herself, was 22 when the daughter was born and she is now 44. Further she said there were no records of births in the family. The father who lived in Canton was not called and in regard to the evidence of the women, weighing in regard to native peculiarities, he thought it advisable to consult assessors and by agreement he had consulted the Hon. Mr. Brown and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai. The questions he had put to those gentlemen were the following: Viewed by itself, is the evidence given by the witnesses such as might be expected from Chinese women, and in the absence of other considerations, should I be justified in believing it?

Are there any other considerations in the case which throw a doubt upon it? Neither of the assessors knew anything about the case and had simply heard the evidence read to them. It seemed to him to be of the greatest importance that the Court should appreciate the standpoint of a Chinese witness as there were things in their philosophy quite undreamt of in ours and the test of truth could only be found by getting at the reasons why they made the statements. The assessors were unanimously of the opinion that there was nothing disbelievable in what the witnesses had said but owing to the complicated cycle calculations it was highly improbable that they would know the exact year and on the contrary "the record of the heart" exactly expressed the fact, for the Chinese women did carry those things in their memory, and the strange logic of the aunt's reasoning was quite satisfactory viewed by itself. The answer to the first question was in the affirmative but other considerations induced them to advise him to disbelieve it, first that the father was not called, and that by Chinese customs it would be his business to record the birth in the ancestral temple. The assessors did not believe there was no record as the keeping of a such was invariably in all well-to-do Chinese families and any customs depend on it, notable when persons becomes engaged to be married recording the ages of their children to serve as permanent records. It was more than highly probable that a Chinese of the age of defendant was engaged to be married, whether he was or not, it was inevitable that his age should be here accurately stated. For these reasons, the assessors being of the same opinion he felt justified in disbelieving the women's evidence and he therefore came to the conclusion that defendant was over the age of 21 when he became a partner.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

The Late Mr. C. V. Smith.

On June 4th, at West New Brighton, S.I., there passed away at the age of 97, Mr. Charles Vincent Smith, who for many years was in the firm of Russell and Co. which, when it ceased to exist, was succeeded by Messrs. Shewan Tomes and Co. The deceased gentleman, who had been ill for about a year, was born at New York and came to Hongkong in 1860.

When Russell and Co. ceased to exist in 1891, Mr. Smith went home and subsequently returned to Shanghai as agent for the Equitable Life Insurance Co. from which he retired in 1907. He had many old friends in Hongkong and was a popular oarsman in the V.R.C. One of his principal hobbies was yachting, over which he was very enthusiastic. It was chiefly through him that the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co. was established. He was last in Hongkong in 1903 when he spent a fortnight here.

Sale of Children.

The native papers report that a large business is being done in Hankow just now in the sale of children. When the news of the fresh disaster in Min-yang arrived a number of men went up to purchase them. They are returning with their merchandise daily and are chiefly quartered in the mat huts near the railway. A boy can be had for ten strings of cash and a girl for twice that amount.

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LD.

The fifth annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday at the head office, 26 Broadway. Mr. John Proutie presided, and other Directors present were Messrs. J. W. Bandow, C. E. Anton and E. G. Barrett. Altogether 9,015 shares were represented. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen: The Reports and Accounts having been in your hands for some days, with your approval, we will take them as read. We regret that the revival of shipping and trade we all have been hoping for has not yet taken place and that on account of the scarcity of work and the keen competition for it (not only here but also in Hongkong and Japan) prices have been reduced to very low rates; and the result to us has been, that our gross earnings for the year are Tls. 571,711.72 and our net earnings Tls. 275,572.78 less than they were the previous year.

The net profits for the year including the amount brought forward from last year, and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls. 149,531.02 which we recommend to be dealt with as follows: pay a dividend of Tls. 2.50 per share and carry forward to new account Tls. 11,531.02.

As you are doubtless aware, we are not the only sufferers from dullness of trade in shipbuilding, engineering and repairing.

Docking has also been bad during the year; we have only docked 143 vessels of a total tonnage of 224,308, as against 165 vessels and a tonnage of 229,704 last year.

As you know, we do not confine ourselves only to shipbuilding, engineering, boiler-making and repairing, but undertake all kinds of work, such as bridge construction, work, heating, electricity, etc., etc., but business in all these lines has been slack also.

We are in course of constructing a steel twin screw transport 300ft. long for the U.S. Co. Army Quartermaster's Department building and are in treaty with various parties for several other steamers, for which if the engineers decide to build we hope to secure the orders for some of them. During the year, Messrs. Michelau, Landale, Macrae and Craig resigned and Messrs. Bandow, Anton and Barrett were elected to fill the vacancies and their resignation was accepted. It is not intended at the moment to fill the other vacancy.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. A. M. Marshall and John A. Bandow (who took the place of Mr. Michelau) retire, but being eligible, offer themselves to re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I will be pleased to answer any questions regarding them.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. W. Bandow, that the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending April 30, as presented and circulated, be adopted and passed, and the Directors be authorized to pay a dividend of Tls. 2.50 per share to shareholders on the register to date.

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Young, seconded by Mr. H. Roger that the election of J. W. Bandow, C. E. Anton and E. G. Barrett be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. J. H. Teesdale, seconded by Mr. G. Von Arnim, that Messrs. T. W. Bandow and A. M. Marshall be re-elected Directors.

Proposed by Mr. R. E. Kudoorio, seconded by Mr. D. Turnbull, that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors for the current year.

Typhoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11.15 a.m.:—Manila, July 11, 10.20 a.m.—Cyclone or typhoon W. of Naha moving N.

COMMERCIAL.

Hongkong Coal Report.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's coal report, dated 7th July, states that 1,000 tons of coal are expected from Wales, 67,000 tons from Japan, 10,200 tons from Hongkong, 3,000 tons from Borneo, and 4,000 tons from North China. The major portion of this has been sold, and five cargoes are for Canton.

A small retail business only is reported since the last circular, owing to the unrest at Canton.

The quotations are:—Cardiff, \$19.00 to \$21.00 ex-godown, nominal; Australian West Wallend, \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal; Yubari lump, \$12.00 ex-ship, nominal; Miiki lump, \$10.50 to \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal; Moji lump, \$7.75 to \$9.50 ex-ship, steady; Moji unseasoned, \$8.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady; Akaiko lump, \$8.00 to \$8.25 ex-ship, steady; Kaiping navy lump, \$10.00 to \$10.25 ex-ship, nominal; Kaiping local lump, \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship; Kaiping No. 5 dust \$6.50 to \$6.75 ex-ship; Kaiping No. 1 dust, \$6.25 ex-ship; Fushun lump, \$8.35 ex-ship; Fushun unseasoned, \$7.25 ex-ship; Fushun dust, \$6.25 ex-ship.

Messrs. Brand Bros. and Co., Secretaries of the Sun Munggis Rubber Co., Ltd., state that the output of dry rubber from the Co.'s Estate for the month of June was 400 lbs.

STRIKE OF BOAT-BUILDERS.

Lock-Out Declared.

As a result of dissatisfaction on the part of native boat-builders at Sham-shui-po, Wan Chai, West Point and Yau-ma-tei, a lock-out was declared at noon Tuesday by the owners against the men.

It would appear that about a fortnight ago, the men employed in the Chinese yards had their demands for an advance in wages conceded and this fact would seem to have led to the present trouble among the employees in Chinese-owned yards for the construction of vessels of European pattern. The present rate of wages paid to the men is 60 cents a day, less 12 cents in respect of meals supplied, which leaves a net earning of 48 cents daily. The first indication of trouble was forthcoming on Sunday last, when the men displayed open hostility by refusing to work, the nature of their demands, being that their wages should be increased to 80 cents a day, including meals. The owners handled the situation with calm indifference and went so far as to assert that even a month of forced idleness on the men's part would not affect them in the least. They went one step further and threatened that unless the men returned to work by noon to-day, they would declare a lock-out, as they had no intention of feeding them in return for idleness.

As the men still adhered to their tenacity to-day, the owners fulfilled their threat and a lock-out has accordingly been declared.

On inquiries at the Sze Yip Steamship Company this morning, it was discovered that the strike is confined among the steam-launch firms and that the river-boat concerns are not affected by the men's action.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ROYALTY

("THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT: Canton, July 5)

Mr. Li Kwok Tai, a merchant, has applied for the privilege to monopolize the trade in saltpetre and sulphur for a term of six years, offering to pay to the Provincial Government a royalty of \$40,000. The revenue from this source will represent a sum of \$320,000 annually. The applicant agrees that if the running of the farm be granted to him, he will never cause an enhancement in the prices of saltpetre and sulphur which will prove detrimental to the interests of the poor people. The application has been favourably considered by the authorities, and the applicant has been ordered to find firms of standing as his guarantors and prepare a list of regulations for the Viceroy's consideration. As soon as he receives instructions from the Viceroy to take over the farm, he will be required to pay up the royalty besides the estimated yearly revenue in advance.

SUPREME COURT.

A Peculiar and Interesting Case.

A case was heard in the Supreme Court on Thursday before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which the Holland China Trading Company were plaintiffs suing the Foo Kit Cheong firm for \$1,171.64.

This is the amount due from defendants in respect to various contracts for the sale of goods by plaintiffs to the defendants, which goods the defendants failed to take delivery of and which the plaintiffs have resold.

The plaintiffs waived the sum of \$171.64 in order to bring this case within the summary jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Reader Harris appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Harding for the defendants.

Explaining the case Mr. Harris said the claim was upon several contracts for the sale of goods by plaintiffs to the defendants. The sales ranged over a long period of time, commencing in 1908 up to more recent times.

"Particulars of contracts and the claim are set out in the writ," proceeded Mr. Harris, "and amount to \$1,171.64." This amount is arrived at the difference between the contract price of the re-sale, in some cases by auction and in others privately when better prices could be obtained.

"In numerous cases the re-sale has been at a profit, which profit has been very honestly credited to defendants. In addition to that claim there is also a claim in the case of each contract for interest at seven per cent. from the day the goods should have been taken in delivery to the day of re-sale."

"There is a clause in the contract which says that if goods are not cleared to time an interest of ten per cent. per annum would be charged to cover fire insurance, storage, and the loss, if any, would be at defendants' risk. In the case of each contract a notice was sent advising arrival of the goods."

"A good deal of correspondence has taken place with regard to the contracts but which, with the exception of two letters, I don't think will be necessary to put in. The letters to which I refer were sent by my firm, one on the sixth of June last year asking defendants to take delivery of goods. If they failed to do so by the 11th they would be held to the terms of the contract."

"This letter was sent by registered post and refused by defendants. Various negotiations continued and in August a writ was issued, but withdrawn on defendants consenting to take delivery of the goods."

"On the 30th May of this year we wrote a long letter pointing out the amount due and threatening proceedings. Notice was always given to defendants of the auctions and where they would take place. One of the defendants was present at the auction and bought in a great many things."

The Puisne Judge: How long is this case going to take?

Mr. Harding: A long time.

Mr. Harris: I have only two witnesses.

The Puisne Judge: Are you going to make an admission?

Mr. Harding: I am going to fight right through.

Mr. Harris: Defendants yesterday offered 800 dollars.

Mr. Harding: No, no.

Mr. Harris: Yes, I am going to call evidence to prove that. Defendants offered 800 dollars; 400 dollars in notes to be paid down and 400 dollars on promissory note.

Mr. Harding: In fact I was going to ask for an adjournment. There is certain evidence I want to get. We may possibly arrive at some arrangement, but otherwise I shall have to go right through. I consider there is a defence.

The Puisne Judge: I am busy, I cannot grant an adjournment in a case like this.

Mr. Harris: I cannot agree to an adjournment. My friend has had plenty of time and the matter is so simple. I am quite sure I can establish my claim, and I don't think my friend can prove he does not owe the money.

Mr. Harding: We dispute owing the money.

The Puisne Judge: You dispute it?

Mr. Harding: Yes, my Lord, we dispute it right through. We have a fairly good defence.

Mr. Harris: We have a very good claim.

Mr. Harris then called the manager of plaintiff firm, Mr. Vanandel, who bore out his opening statement.

During the cross-examination of witness His Lordship interrupting said he thought it was a case which might very well be settled.

Mr. Harris: We have tried to settle it. They continually don't pay the amount they promise to do, that's the trouble. Mr. Vanandel offered to settle last night. I will take judgment for the amount offered.

Mr. Harding: I believe they wanted \$800 and would pay their own costs.

Mr. Harris: My people won't pay costs. Your man offered us \$800 and our costs.

Mr. Harding: That was the suggestion of the compromise. We have always been ready to settle. We have given a lot away to you.

Mr. Harding: We have dealt with you for seven years and have paid as much as \$20,000.

Mr. Harris: Let us get judgment for any amount we can agree on.

Mr. Harding: Will your Lordship adjourn for a minute or two so that we may come to some arrangement if possible?

The Puisne Judge agreed. On the judge's return.

Mr. Harding said: I am sorry, my Lord, we have not been able to arrange matters.

The Puisne Judge: All right. Mr. J. Lammert was called in evidence by Mr. Harris and spoke to the re-sale of the goods.

Another consultation, with a view to settlement, took place, and it was ultimately announced to his Lordship that the parties had consented to a judgment being entered for plaintiff for \$500 dollars and costs.

Judgment was entered accordingly and at the request of Mr. Harding a stay of execution for a fortnight was granted.

THE NEW TARTAR GENERAL.

Early Arrival in Canton.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

July 11, 1911.

His Excellency the Canton Viceroy's time is so much taken up by planning out the measures to be taken in connection with the matter of re-organization after the Canton outbreak that it is impossible for him to pay his attention to the administration of the bannerment's side. It may be mentioned here that His Excellency is acting as Tartar General, in addition to the discharge of his duty as Viceroy. His Excellency has sent His Excellency Sing Fun, the new Tartar General, who is at present in the Capital, a wire urging him to proceed to Canton without delay. According to a telegraphic reply received by the Viceroy, the new Tartar General was to have left Peking on the 10th inst., and will arrive here in a fortnight's time. The Adjutant Tartar General in Canton has despatched four officials to Shanghai by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamer Kwong Tai to receive the new Tartar General at the Northern Settlement and accompany His Excellency down to Canton. The Adjutant Tartar General has also asked a contractor to effect general repairs to the Yamen of the Tartar General preparatory for His Excellency's arrival.

TO IMPROVE CHEMULPO HARBOUR.

Work Started on Treaty Port on West Coast of Korea.

The work of making the much-needed improvements in the harbour was inaugurated with a celebration in which representatives of all the different nations residing in Chemulpo took part. Lieut.-Gen. Count Teranelli, the Japanese resident-general of Korea, officially opened the operations. The present plans involve the expenditure of 5,000,000 yen and the employment of thousands of Korea labourers for several years. Chemulpo is a treaty port having an important trade mainly in the hands of Japanese, exporting rice, hides, and beans and importing petroleum, metals, and cotton goods, but suffers from disadvantages of tide and wharfage.

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HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT.

8th inst.

From the Harbour Master's report, laid upon the table at the Legislative Council on Thursday, we make the following extracts:—

Shipping.

The total of the Shipping entering and clearing at ports in the Colony during the year 1910 amounted to 547,104 vessels of 38,534,361 tons, which, compared with figures for 1909, shows an increase in numbers of 19,884 vessels, with an increase of 1,703,516 tons. These totals are the largest yet reached, exceeding all previous records by 15,052 vessels and 508,051 tons. Of these 40,714 vessels of 23,100,258 tons were engaged in foreign trade, as against 43,794 of 23,415,125 tons in 1909.

The average tonnage of individual ocean vessels entering the port has once more increased—from 2,390.4 tons to 2,457.3 tons. That of British ships has increased (2,594.5 tons as against 2,494 tons) while that of foreign ships has increased from 2,205.3 tons to 2,324.1 tons. During the past 20 years the average tonnage of ocean vessels has increased from 1,170 to 2,457.3 tons.

Trade.

As pointed out in previous reports, the figures which used to appear under this heading were, as a whole, so inaccurate as to be, in some cases, most misleading. They have therefore been omitted from this, as from my three previous annual reports. However, in certain items of the import trade, fairly accurate details are available, and as to these, the following remarks may be of interest.

Coal.—1,115,120 tons were imported during the year. This quantity, compared with the imports for 1909, shows a decrease of 11,713 tons, or 1.04 per cent. This decrease is so small as to be negligible, but is explained by the dull tone of the market in the Colony throughout the year 1910, and the necessity of adjusting stocks after the somewhat largely increased imports of 1909. Of the various varieties of coal imported, Japanese heads the list. Next comes that from North China and Manchuria, which holds its own, if not actually increasing. Cardiff, though only used by men-of-war, and imported almost solely by the Admiralty, comes third. There have been increased shipments from Hongkong, but from Australia and India large decreases appear, while no Labuan coal was imported during the year.

I remarked last year upon the fact that, in spite of the large increase in coal imported, the shipments of bunker coal in the Colony had fallen off considerably. This year, the opposite occurred. There is a falling off in imports, but an increase of 22,140 tons, or 3.5 per cent. in the quantity of bunker coal shipped. But, of the total amount of coal imported, little more than half is shipped as bunker coal, the remainder being re-exported.

Kerosene Oil.—Here enormous increases are reported: in bulk oil of 20,559 tons or 5.77 per cent., and in case oil of 13,989 tons or 38.6 per cent., while Liquid Fuel has increased by 5,089 tons, or 117.2 per cent. These increases appear to be due to competition between the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and the Standard Oil Co., whose businesses are largely increasing in the interior of China in consequence of their activity in opening up new distributing centres. As last year, I add a few remarks about certain other items of import of which I have been able to collect information.

Cotton and Cotton Yarn.—Here is shown, again, a large increase, of 10,114 tons, or 15.7 per cent., added to the increase reported last year. This seems to be borne out by facts, though the increase was in yarn entirely, hardly any cotton having been imported (owing to the high prices ruling in India, and the Chinese product being exceptionally cheap and of good quality this year). The yarn market, though considerable fluctuations in price occurred during the year, was strong. The demand being great and prices generally favourable, large imports were made.

Flour.—Here our returns show the enormous falling off of 26,270 tons, or 44.9 per cent. This was due to the virtual cessation of the flour trade in the Colony during the first six months of the year,

owing to high prices of American flour, and the competition of the Shanghai mills, which shipped their products direct to Chinese ports, instead of to Hongkong, for distribution. Matters improved during the last six months, owing to the Shanghai mills being short of wheat, while such as they had was of poor quality. The result was a recrudescence of trade with Hongkong—on the part of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, &c., which ports had previously been served by Shanghai, and the import of American flour immediately recommenced, in unusually large quantities.

Rice.—There is a very considerable increase in this item of 183,002 tons, or 33.0 per cent., added to the decrease of 25 per cent. last year. This is undoubtedly due to the almost total failure of the Chinese first crops, owing to the continued drought in the spring and summer, and to the partial failure of the second crop in parts of Kwangtung. The demand for Saigon and Bangkok rice was consequently unusually large, and the supply was equal to the demand. However, during November shipments declined, because the local supply was sufficient for the needs of the districts. In December, shipments increased, owing to renewed demands from the interior.

The total reported imports during the year amounted to 4,298,194 tons as against 1,195,968 tons in 1909, an increase of 102,226 tons, or 2.4 per cent. Exports also show an increase of 23,000 tons, or 10.2 per cent. Transit cargo shows a decrease of 12,039 tons, or 0.3 per cent. These figures are not, however, reliable, there being no means of collecting accurate information in the absence of any Customs Staff.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross revenue collected by the Harbour Department during the year was \$494,234.84 as against \$461,864.82 collected in the previous year, showing an increase of \$32,370.02 or 7 per cent.:

| | 1909. | 1910. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Light Dues... | \$32,478.37 | \$86,157.20 |
| Special Assessment... | 90,387.67 | 95,810.83 |
| License and Internal Revenue... | 131,394.00 | 187,288.67 |
| Fees of Court and Office... | 155,528.33 | 174,811.89 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts... | 131.40 | 166.26 |
| Total... | \$461,864.82 | \$694,234.84 |

The principal increase are under light dues, \$3,683.83; light dues, special assessment in respect of the Mongkok sui typhoon refuge, \$5,473.16; junk licences, \$1,034.45; boat licences, \$1,327.95; fishing stake and net licences, \$573.00; Chinese passenger ship licences, \$375; emigration brokers' licences, \$200; steam launch licences, \$189.75; pilots' licences, \$85; medical examination of emigrants, \$17,514.60; engagement and discharge of seamen, \$2,579.00; Sunday cargo working permits, \$1,275; registry fee, \$865; survey of steamships, \$306.17; and sale of printed forms, \$98.

There was falling off in revenue under the heading:—Court fines, \$2,079.03; fees for storage of explosives, \$3,007.76; and examination of masters, mates and engineers, \$345.

The expenditure of the Harbour Department for 1910 was \$100,035.89 as against \$169,670.84 expended in 1909.

Emigration and Immigration.

One hundred and eleven thousand and fifty-eight (111,058) emigrants left Hongkong for various places during the year 1910 (77,430 in 1909).

Of these, 79,851 were carried in British ships and 31,207 in foreign ships. These figures show the large increase, compared with those for 1909, of 33,028 (or 43.4 per cent.), which is accounted for by the largely increased emigration to the Federated Malay States to provide labour for the rubber plantations.

6.—Registry of Shipping.

During the year, 19 ships were registered under the provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, and six Certificates of Registry were cancelled. 152 Documents, &c., were dealt with in connection with the Act, the fees on which amounted to \$1,458 as compared with \$593 in 1909.

GAP ROCK SEMAPHORE.

Erection Completed.

The erection of a semaphore on Gap Rock, reference to which has been previously made in these columns, has now been completed. The apparatus, constructed of wood, is of the Naval type. It is painted black with the arms black and white. The semaphore has been put up on the roof of the lightkeepers' quarters with a clear sky line so that it will be easily visible to passing vessels from a considerable distance. The arms, for signalling purposes, will be operated by means of wooden handles with which they are connected by a chain.

The site for the semaphore was selected by Mr. Churchill, assistant director of public works, and the erection was carried out departmentally by men from the Public Works Department who were employed on the rock under the superintendence of Mr. Johnson, first light keeper stationed at Gap Rock. The gang of men engaged in the work returned to Hongkong on Friday last.

The semaphore now supersedes the old system of flag-signalling. The improvement cannot be appreciated by masters of vessels making the harbour of Victoria from the South.

At Waglan.

At Waglan also the hand flags will soon make way for the Naval device of marine signalling. At first it was contemplated to put up the structure on the gun platform on the island. It has since been found that, from observations made, it is considered that a better position on the island may be found than the gun platform, and as a difference of opinion exists as to the most suitable site, its selection will remain in abeyance until a high official of the P. W. D. has had an opportunity of again visiting Waglan before a definite site is decided upon. The first consideration in the determination of the location for the semaphore is, of course, its range of visibility to passing steamers. We have no doubt, therefore, that any suggestion offered in these columns by any of our friends of the mercantile marine, will be thoughtfully considered by the Government.

CHINESE CAUSE TROUBLE.

Naturalized Foreign Subjects.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 7.

It has just come to the knowledge of the Central Government that some Chinese undesirable, taking advantage of being naturalized foreign subjects, are giving the Chinese authorities unending trouble and are an intolerable nuisance. They will interfere with anything if only opportunity presents itself. They defy the laws of the Chinese Government, and sometimes are so daring that they are beyond the restraint of the police. When they get into trouble, and are placed in custody of the Chinese officials, they generally seek the aid of foreign authorities in asking the Chinese officials to give them up.

The Central Government cannot stand this state of things any longer and thinks it quite time to put an end to it. Last the officials may not dare to exercise their powers in connection with such cases, for fear of foreign interference, the Central Government has introduced an Act whereby Chinese, who have become naturalized foreign subjects, are not allowed permanently to stay in the interior of China, to interfere with the public affairs in the country of their ancestors, or create trouble of any kind. Offenders under this Act will be dealt with by the Chinese authorities.

The Canton Viceroy has just been informed of the Act, and has instructed the authorities throughout the province accordingly.

SUDDEN RISE IN RUBBER MARKET.

We are informed that rubber has experienced a sharp rise, the price having improved to 4s. 5d. There is an output tendency in the market and the price has gone up in sympathy.

NEW DAILY PAPER FOR SHANGHAI.

The "Japan Advertiser" of the 30th ult. writes:—

Mr. B. W. Fleisher sailed yesterday for Shanghai on the Oriental, in connection with his work as a director and general manager of the new daily to be published in Shanghai. There have been many reports and rumours published regarding this new enterprise. None of these have been entirely correct while a great many of them have been absolutely false. While we feel that any announcement in regard to this project would be considered premature in view of these rumours it seems advisable to briefly outline the new scheme. The new daily will be known as the "China Press." It will be printed in English, with a large daily supplement in Chinese.

The "China Press" is not and will not be subsidised by the Chinese Government or any other government, nor is it or will it be subsidised by any corporation or individual either in China, America or elsewhere. It should be unnecessary to make a statement of this order, but the vernacular press has persisted in attempting to distort facts, by misstatements of various accounts, one of which characterised the new publication as a product of the American Government, others as being subsidised by the Chinese Government, or supported by some individuals and it is necessary that the truth should be known that the new enterprise is simply a business proposition and is not in the pay or obligated in any sense to any government or corporation or individual in any manner whatever. It will be perfectly free and independent. The directors of the company will include prominent Chinese and Americans.

The "Japan Advertiser" is a separate organisation with separate ownership, and no change is contemplated. The two papers will have no connection other than that they will co-operate in many fields for the gathering of news. Both papers will benefit in so far as various enterprises can be found impossible for either paper to attempt alone. The subscribers of the "Japan Advertiser" will be interested in this side of the venture as it will permit of the introduction of new features, an enlarged cable service, correspondents and offices abroad, and the interchange of reliable and impartial news. We will have considerable matters of importance and interest to announce in this connection at no distant date. Mr. Thomas F. Millard will be Editor-in-Chief of the "China Press" and will be assisted by a large and experienced staff. Under the new arrangements, the "Japan Advertiser" and the "China Press" will be enabled to place before their readers the most complete cable service in the Far East, impartially rendered and free from restraint. Such efforts are worthy of the support of the public generally and without doubt will meet with their approval.

BOWLING.

Kowloon v. Police.

Three rinks from the Kowloon Club and three from the Police, met in a friendly game on Saturday at Kowloon. The home team were successful by six points.

| Kowloon. | Police. |
|----------------|-----------------|
| J. Grant. | W. Cooper. |
| W. Johnson. | E. Fox. |
| R. Hall. | W. Cameron. |
| C. Alexander. | A. Langley. |
| (skip)18 | (skip)23 |
| P. Hunter. | D. Macdonald. |
| J. Gray. | T. Glendinning. |
| J. Macdonald. | K. MacLennan. |
| D. Harvey. | W. Stuart. |
| (skip)14 | (skip)13 |
| G. L. Duncan. | J. Watt. |
| (C. A. Walker. | P. Angus. |
| T. Neave. | W. Gerrard. |
| A. Ramsay. | J. Grant. |
| (skip)20 | (skip)10 |
| 52 | 46 |

The Coronation pictures, which were delayed owing to the late arrival of the German Mail, will be shown for the first time at the Victoria Cinematograph Thursday.

COMMERCIAL.

Manchurian Trade with Shanghai.

The port of Dairen shipped to Shanghai, during the month of May, altogether 9,485 tons of goods, including 640 tons Beans, 6,788 tons Bean Cake, 605 tons Bean Oil, 203 tons Red Beans, 612 tons Wheat, 363 tons Knapling and 177 tons Cereals.

The above cargoes were taken by the S. M. R. Co. steamers Kobe Maru and Saikio Maru, the I. C. S. N. Co. steamers Ting Sang and Wosung, the C. N. Co. steamers Kan Chow and Liang Chow and a few others.

Siberian Beans for Europe.

The port of Vladivostok has exported so far this year roughly 200,000 tons Beans to Europe and elsewhere. Messrs. Wassard and Co. of that port have shipped already over 100,000 tons and Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha over 80,000 tons.

Messrs. F. T. Ho & Bros., secretaries and general managers for the Consolidated Rubber Estates, Ltd., say that the output of dry rubber from the Estates for June was 1,330 lb.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons are in receipt of telegraphic advice from the agents in Penang that the output of dry rubber for the month of June of the undermentioned Estates was:—Padang Rubber Estate 1,654 lb.; Karau Rubber Estate 102 lb. (portion of month).

Mr. E. F. Bateman, secretary of the Dominion Rubber Company, Limited, informs us that the estimated dry weight of Para rubber produced on the Estates for the month of June, as telegraphed by the Company's agents, is 2,026 lb. The agents further telegraph that the decrease in last month's output, compared with the two preceding months, is due to drought.

Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd., are informed that the output of dry rubber for the month of June was 830 lb.

Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. say that the output of dry rubber during the month of June, 1911, on the Telong Estates was 1,287 lb. and on the Chempedak Estate 1,545 lb.

We are courteously informed by the secretaries of the Kota Bahru Rubber Estates, Ltd., that the approximate output of dry Para rubber for the month of June is 2,419 lbs.

Mr. R. N. Truman, secretary of the New Semambu Rubber Co., Ltd., states that the output of dry rubber from the Company's Estates for the month of June was 487 lb.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co., secretaries of the Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd., say that the output of rubber from the Estates for the month of June was 2,272 lb.

Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., secretaries and managers of the Kota Bahru Rubber Estates, Ltd., are informed that the approximate output of dry Para rubber for the month of June was 2,419 lb.

MACAO HARBOUR.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

July 11, 1911.

On the 6th of July, the Provincial Assembly on behalf of the committee of the society for upholding the question of the Macao boundary delimitation, wrote to the Canton Viceroy praying that His Excellency should maintain a firm attitude in the question of the dredging of the Macao harbour. His Excellency has now forwarded a reply to the members of the Assembly. In the letter it is stated that H.E. the Viceroy has already lodged a protest with the Macao Government, despatched officials well versed in diplomatic affairs to Macao to open negotiations with the Governor, and telegraphed through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Chinese Minister at Lisbon to send in a strong protest to the Portuguese Government. The letter concluded by saying that although no decision has been arrived at His Excellency will, however, do his best to bring about a settlement of the question.

OUR LETTER BOX.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of "The Hongkong Telegraph."]

PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—As chairman of the publicity committee of the 1912 Philippine Carnival, I have the honour to inform you that the next great festival will be held in this city February 3 to February 10, 1912. The Carnival next year will be on a far more magnificent scale than any of former years and it is hoped that we will have a larger attendance from the China Coast and from America and Australia than in past years. The completion of Manila's new million dollar hotel will permit us to more comfortably accommodate larger number of visitors than ever before and every effort will be made by the directors of the Carnival Association to see that visitors to the city at that time thoroughly enjoy themselves. Reception committees will be appointed to meet and give information to strangers and to see that they have an opportunity to inspect all of the many show places of which Manila can justly be proud. At the same time the Carnival is taking place in this city there will be held here the First Philippine Exposition in which all of the many provinces of the islands will participate and where all of the famed products, manufactures, minerals, etc., of the island can be seen.—Yours, etc.,

DAMET S. COUNCIL,
Chairman, Publicity Committee,
Manila, July 6, 1911.

TO SUPPRESS OPIUM.

Anti-Opium Medicine Farm.

Canton, July 12.
The officials in charge of the Anti-Opium Bureau for the whole province of Kwongtung have issued a proclamation informing the public of the inauguration of an official farm for selling anti-opium medicine as a compound of prepared opium. It runs that at this time when China is carrying out constitutional reforms, all her subjects must understand that the suppression of opium is a step towards the establishment of self-government.

It is hard to force those deep in the opium vice to give up their indulgence without some time. For this reason, the Anti-Opium Bureau, whose duty it is to suppress opium, has discovered a way by which all the opium smokers can gradually and successfully be freed of their bondage.

Manner of Procedure.
The way is to mix anti-opium medicine with prepared opium as the preparation of the medicine, the object of instituting the official farm for selling anti-opium medicine as compound, and the arrangements in connection with the running of same, have already been reported by me in the "Telegraph," it is needless to repeat them.

With the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Anti-Opium Bureau has granted the privilege of running the farm to Mr. Chui Hok Lung, a merchant of official title, and the farm will be known as Hong Wo. It is alleged that Mr. Chui, the new farmer, was before, interested in the Old Opium Farm.

abolished as the result of the ratification of the Anglo-China Opium Treaty in May last. The farm will open on Sunday, the 15th inst. The proclamation reminds the raw and prepared opium dealers and the consuming public to act in accordance with the twenty-four regulations enforced by the Anti-Opium Bureau in connection with the new farm, contents of which have already come to your hands. If they act to the contrary, they are liable to punishment for damaging the policy of opium suppression. The prepared opium dealers will be required to pay set charges for the anti-opium medicine, and mix same with the opium in course of preparation.

The opium smokers should not look on, but try to rid themselves of their habit without delay. Any treacherous merchant or evil-doer guilty of inciting violence by way of retaliation for the establishment of the farm will suffer the severest and heaviest punishment.

CHINA AND MACAO.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

For "Telegraph" Correspondent

Canton, July 13.

His Excellency the Canton Viceroy is dissatisfied with the deputies of foreign affairs, who have gone to Macao to open negotiations with the governor of Macao regarding the question of the dredging of the Macao harbour, and who have so far failed in arriving at a settlement. He has instructed the Diplomatic Commissioner to go to Macao and superintend and direct the deputies of foreign affairs in pursuing the negotiations in the hope that China may not lose her right of jurisdiction over territorial waters. His Excellency has also telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with respect to the alleged high-handed action in the deliberate violation of treaty stipulations on the part of the Macao Government, and requested the Ministry to send in a strong protest to the Portuguese Minister at Peking. Talking of the right of jurisdiction over the Macao waters, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has, it is reported, wired to the Canton Viceroy that as there is no restriction placed on the carriage of arms and ammunition in Macao waters, it is difficult for the Chinese customs in the vicinity of the port to exercise their right of search for contraband that may be carried by foreign or Chinese steamers. Even the Chinese fishing junks under the control of the Chinese Customs will take shelter in Macao waters, when suspected of carrying arms and ammunition by the Customs authorities. The Ministry considers this a breach of China's peace, and intends to restore to China the right of jurisdiction over Macao waters, contending that the Macao Government has no jurisdiction over territorial waters, as Macao is not a colony, but a concession from the Chinese Government, and Portugal has been changed into a Republic. The Ministry has, it is reported, demanded of the Portuguese Minister at Peking, the giving up of the right of jurisdiction over Macao waters, in pursuance of the International Laws, and requested (by wire) the Canton Viceroy to submit documents in proof of China's right of jurisdiction over the Macao waters.

COMMERCIAL.

Singapore Share Market.

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s weekly share circular, dated July 5, states:—

The market has been very quiet during the week and business on a limited scale. Rubbers have continued to decline and the demand for mining shares has decreased with the exception of Tronohs, which have risen steadily to the present figure. Industrial shares have been quiet.

Rubbers.—Business has again been chiefly in the sterling shares, local rubbers remaining very dull. Singel Ways have been placed at 45-3-9, Tanadrons 70s., Linggis 30s. 6d. to 39s. 3d., Heawoods 3s. 3d., Merlimans 3s. 8d. and 3s. 10d., Singapore Paras 3s. 3d., Bukit Mertajams 2s. 3d., Chimpuls 1s. 2d. to 1s. 1d., Galang Besars 3s. 8d., and Singapore Uniteds 3d., premium. Of the few local rubber shares that have changed hands Singapore and Johore have been done at \$9.75, Ayer Panas \$3.75 to \$3.55, United Singapore \$1.20, Choras at par and Indragiris at \$5.25.

Mining.—Tronohs have been placed as high as \$42.70. Belats have been done at \$7 and \$6.00, Brungs \$5.55, and Kanabois round \$1.60.

General.—Straits Trading are quiet at \$50, and Cold Storages have been placed at \$27.

The Tronoh Output.

The management of the Tronoh Mines, Ltd., have issued the following particulars of the output by the mine in June:—Output—tributor's ore, 314 20, mine 9,788.38, total output, 10,102.76. Value—tributor's ore \$14,216.24, mine \$585,763.76, total value \$600,000. Estimated profit—tributor's ore \$2,911.15, mine ore \$435,783.76, total profit \$438,694.91. Kuranj Treatment—From shafts cubic yards 5,008, from open cast, cubic yards 16,085, total cubic yards 21,733.

THE DANGEROUS MAN.

MONSIGNOR E. W. FOWLER'S STRONG WORDS.

"No Religion"

Monsignor E. W. Fowler, M.A. of America, who for a short time past has been travelling in the Far East, and who returns to San Francisco to-day by the Mongolia, addressed a fairly large attendance in St. Patrick's Hall, last evening, in the course of which he uttered some strong words against the man who had "no religion."

Spanish-American War.

The very reverend gentleman referred in the first place to the Spanish-American war, and how the Philippines came to belong to the United States; also of his visit to Rome to petition the Pope to sanction the substitution of American bishops in the islands for the Spanish bishops who were then officiating. He crossed the Atlantic in company with Mr. Taft and whilst on the way they heard of the death of Leo XIII.

Election of Pope.

They arrived in time to witness the election, after a prolonged sitting in conclave of the cardinals, of Pope Pius X, and he described eloquently the scene when the Pope gave his first blessing. In order to get a better view of the proceedings the reverend gentleman acted as attendant to a cardinal of his acquaintance, not being allowed to attend as monsignor. The story was a very interesting one and was eagerly listened to.

Religion and Patriotism.

They as Catholics, he said, believed that the choice of Pope was the choice of the Holy Ghost through human agency, and speaking directly to Catholics he proceeded:—"The man who is not loyal to his Pope is not true to his king. There can be no real patriotism where there is no religion." Then in his peroration he spoke very strongly against the man who had "no religion," saying:—"The man who has no religion ought not to live. If there is no religion there is no morality, and the man who says he has no religion is a dangerous man. All authority comes from God." He was thanked for his address and a short programme was afterwards submitted to the audience.

A SOFT BRAIN.

European Sent to Jail for Stabbing.

William Fraser, an unemployed seaman, was brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's Friday morning on a charge of stabbing and wounding a man named Hudson outside the Seamen's Institute. It appears that the two men were in company together outside the place, when the defendant attacked the other man. The case came on at the Criminal Sessions but it was sent back to the lower Court to be dealt with. The Magistrate ordered defendant's mental state to be inquired into and upon examination of the skull, the doctor came to the conclusion that the man was liable to occasionally be subject to fits of temper owing to a fracture of the skull which had been sustained by the defendant. Sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

This following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong.

Behn Meyer Zambonga Hongkong, Cairns; Chingohsuan, Samarang; Crosliv, Kuala Lumpur; Hoke, Tainan; Hoke, Tainan; Kong Yon, Cholon; Lokye, Rangoon; Noregay, Bootle; Portugal, Penang; Semyikoo Hotel, China, Saigon; Stoppani, Astor House, Milan; Telichong Hon, Marche Central, Phompenh; Tai-tong, Singapore; Toylung 120, Connaught, San Francisco; Wagonaita, Singapore; Yuen-chun, Saigon; Yuen Yot, Rangoon; 0008, 3883, 2837, 3032, Tientsin; 0078, 1344, 0301, 0074, Macao; 2837, 3032, 3382, Tientsin.

ARMED ROBBERY IN A TEMPLE.

It has been reported to the Police that on the 6th of July, at about midnight, six men entered the Ching Sai temple, in Ping-shan District, and after terrifying the inmates with threats of violence, made away with booty to the total value of about \$150, consisting of \$20 in money, a clock, gold and silver rings, and several pieces of clothing. The robbers were armed with knives and choppers. Of those responsible for the outrage, the descriptions of three have been obtained by the Police. The remaining three cannot be identified.

Coal Report.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough in their coal report issued to-day state that small retail business only is reported since the issue of their last circular, owing to the unrest at Canton.

Notice to Mariners.

Mr. Arnold Holson, acting Harbour Master at Canton, gives notice to mariners that the structure on which the green light on High Island stands has been changed from a wooden trestle to an iron pillar painted white.

TEACHER'S ACTION.

Case Struck Out.

An action was mentioned in the Supreme Court last Saturday before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which Thomas O'Kane was the plaintiff and the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Co., Ltd., defendants.

The plaintiff claimed "\$400.80 being as to \$50.80 thereof for arrears of salary as from the 22nd October to the 30th October 1910, and as to \$350 thereof for two months' salary in lieu of proper notice determining the engagement of plaintiff as teacher of the defendant Company."

The case had been in Court many times. Mr. Otto King Sing appeared for defendant. Plaintiff did not answer.

Mr. Otto King Sing:—I appear for the defendant Company in this action, my Lord. I ask your Lordship to strike this out with costs.

The case was struck out.

THE PIENMA CASE.

According to a message from Peking, the Cabinet has called a meeting of the Ministers of State to consider the Pienma Case. The meeting of the Ministers was in favour of granting a perpetual lease of Pienma to Great Britain, but the Minister of Naval Affairs, Prince Tsai Hsun, the President of the Military Council, Prince T'ai Tso, and the Minister of Education, H.E. Tang Ching-chung, strongly oppose the same and refuse to sign the resolution in its favour. They declare that the Government can never concede an inch of territory to others and ask what is a perpetual lease if not a concession of territory? The discussion has been, therefore, adjourned.

DEATH OF MRS. MELBOURNE.

We regret to record the death at the age of 64 of Mrs. C. S. D. Melbourne, which occurred on the evening of the 10th inst. at Brighton. Mrs. Melbourne, who had been ill for some four months before her death, was the wife of the Hon. C. S. D. Melbourne, who died in 1891 at Brisbane, Australia.

The deceased lady was well known here, having visited Hongkong twice. She was very fond of travelling and had been practically over the world. She leaves four children among whom are Mrs. J. Scott Harston and Mr. Dick Melbourne.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 9th July, 1911:—

| Library-Museum. | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Non-Chinese | 419 165 |
| Chinese | 154 2,320 |
| Total | 573 2,485 |

DAY BY DAY.

That best portion of a good man's life, his little nameloss, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.

Mr. Chapman, chief officer of the "Medina," has been drowned in the Hughtli.

The Wuchang mint has set to work to turn out a new pattern copper cash, which will be issued for use along with the new-pattern dollars.

No dog brought from Shanghai will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of three months from this date.

Port Regulations.

A proclamation appears in the "Gazette," declaring Amoy to be an infected port.

The Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Rapid progress is now being made on the Canton Section and it is hoped that trains will be running through from Kowloon to Canton on October next.

No Plague.

The health returns published by Dr. Francis Clark for the 24 hours ended at noon to-day again report the welcome information that no cases of plague had been notified within the Colony.

The Camera Fiend.

Complaints have repeatedly been made to the police in Canton of the misbehaviour of some young irresponsible who are in the habit of taking snap shots of the gentle sex passing along the streets or lanes, with their cameras. The Taotai of the Constabulary has now taken up the matter and instructed the officers of the law to keep their eyes on these mischievous photographers, and bring them to justice.

Good Steaming.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, we are informed that an exceptionally fine passage from Singapore to Hongkong has just been accomplished by the "Blue Funnel" liner Persius. This steamer left Singapore at 9 a.m. on Monday 9th inst. and arrived here at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday, the voyage thus occupying only just over four days and equalling the best time made by mail steamers.

Threw Opium to Prisoner.

A mild sensation was caused in the Police Court last Saturday, when, in the course of a certain case, Mr. Wood, the Second Magistrate, noticed one of the spectators in the Court-room throw a slip of paper to one of the prisoners in the dock. The Magistrate ordered the proceedings to be temporarily stopped and upon examination, the paper was found to contain two or three tiny bits of opium. Thereafter, the Court was cleared of the numerous loafers and hangers-on that daily fill the Court-rooms.

New Council Members.

H.M. the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Charles Montague Ede to be an Un-official Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Edward Osborne.

H.M. the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Charles Henderson Ross to be an Un-official Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Henry Keswick.

Hongkong Bills.

H. E. the Governor has given his assent on behalf of H. M. the King to the Ordinance to amend the Larceny Amendment Ordinance, 1909. The King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 13 of 1911, entitled an Ordinance to correct certain references to previous Ordinances contained in the Ordinances passed in the years 1902 and 1903, and Ordinance No. 14 of 1911, entitled an Ordinance to further amend the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845.

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound, much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

Major L. E. B. Dykes, R.G.A., having returned to duty on 11th inst., the unexpired portion of his leave, viz., 11th to 15th July, is cancelled.

The local Divorce Bill comes into operation in Singapore on January 1 next. A proclamation to this effect is published in the current issue of the Government Gazette.

It is understood that in Singapore official quarters a private sweepstake was run on the new Governor. It is stated that Sir Walter Egerton fetched top price at \$17.

Correspondence with Public Offices.

Members of the public are requested to note that all correspondence with public offices should be addressed to the Head of the Department by his official title and not by his name.

Shanghai Gas Co.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., held on Saturday last, an interim dividend of six per cent. (15s. 3d. per share) for the half-year ended June 30, was declared payable on the 27th inst.

Hongkong Bank.

We are officially authorized to state that subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting Dividend of £2 per share. Add to the Silver Reserve Fund \$500,000 and carry forward about \$2,000,000.

Breach of Harbour Regulation.

P.C. Reynolds charged Cheung Shing, master of the steam-launch Ila de Dom Joao, in the Marine Court on Tuesday with lying in Causeway Bay Refuge without a permit from the Harbour Master. A fine of \$5 or one month's imprisonment was inflicted by the Magistrate, Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N.

Chinese Constable Sent to Goal. Chinese Constable No. 140, who was recently charged with stealing the sum of \$4.20 from a washerman, was Monday convicted by Mr. J. R. Wood and sentenced to three months' hard labour. Inspector Gourlay prosecuted and Mr. Crowther Smith defended.

The Late Mr. Robison.

From up river advices it is learned that the body of the late Mr. Robison, second engineer of the C.M. str. Kiangkwen, who jumped overboard from that vessel several weeks ago about sixty miles below Hankow, was recovered on the 30th ult. below Cook's Head.

Miniature Sandstorm.

Owing to the high winds prevailing shortly after 1 o'clock on Tuesday, there was visible in Hongkong, the somewhat unusual spectacle of a miniature sandstorm. The effects of the storm were felt more particularly in Des Vaux Road on the Praya and the cross streets adjoining.

A Mitigating Circumstance.

The Chinaman who was charged with the larceny as bailiff of \$1,205 was brought up on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Thursday. His Worship in convicting the defendant remarked that he had already had punishment enough by being shot in the back and he would therefore only sentence him to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks. Inspector Gourlay prosecuted.

Recruits Desert Camps.

It has come to the notice of H.E. the Canton Viceroy that many recruits have repeatedly deserted their camps. His Excellency is of opinion that this state of affairs must have been brought about by the rumours circulated by the anarchists. His Excellency has accordingly instructed the Commander of the gendarmes to despatch more men under his command to station in the centres of highways and waterways in order to keep a sharp look out for these bad characters.

The criminal sessions for this month will be held next week, commencing on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

God's pamp'd people, whom, debauch'd with ease, No king could govern, nor no God could please.

H. E. Lung Chai Kwong, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwei Lin forces, at present stationed in Canton, has given instructions to have a ditch dug at the foot of the Koon Yin mountain, which commands a view of the whole city, and to build a fort on the summit.

Garrison Leave.

Station leave has been granted to Lieut. W. A. Hagger, 120th Baluchistan Infantry, from 12th to 23rd July, 1911, inclusive.

Privilege leave, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Capt. H. C. Cutler, 8th Rajputs, from 2nd August to 30th September, 1911, inclusive.

Blake Pier.

One of the seats on Blake Pier has been thoroughly repaired. It is to be hoped that it will now be reserved for the use of Europeans, and not entirely monopolised by the Chinese coolies, much to the discomfort of those who have to wait for launches.

Departure.

Professor Piper, the American Agricultural Expert, who has been making enquiries on behalf of his government as to the possibilities of growing fodder for Army horses in the Philippines, and has been staying at the Astor House Hotel, left Hongkong Thursday by the German mail.

The "Star" Ferry Pier.

Marked signs of progress are to be seen in the construction of the "Star" Ferry Pier. The driving of piles for the further end appears to have been completed and the workmen are now busy in fixing the steel work for the superstructure and the roof.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory on Thursday:—"Manila, 13th July, 9 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon East of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving W.N.W."

Telegraph Error Cost \$36,684.

A jury of the American Supreme Court has brought in a verdict of \$36,684 in favour of Stephen M. Wold & Co., cotton brokers, against the Postal Telegraph Company, for damages from the incorrect transmission of a telegram to their agent in New Orleans.

"Power of Fung Sui."

It is reported that H. E. the Canton Viceroy sent for a professor well versed in "Fung Sui" a few days ago to examine the position of the site selected for the front door of his new yamen. The professor is of opinion that the chimney of the Electric Light Works which is facing the front door, will interfere with "Fung Sui," as it resembles a cannon and accordingly he considers this a bad omen. As a consequence the Viceroy is alleged to be looking out for another site.

The Canton-Hankow Railway.

Among the passengers to arrive by mail train on Thursday last at Hankow was Mr. Collinson, the recently appointed Chief Engineer of the northern section of the Canton-Hankow railway. With the arrival of H.E. Tuan Fang and now of Mr. Collinson it looks as though railway matters at Wuchang would at last show signs of life.

Submarines at Cavite.

The Philippine submarine flotilla is being given a thorough overhauling at Cavite on the marine railway. These tiny craft present a unique appearance to the stranger when they are bolstered up on the railway. Being of convex shape they have every appearance of huge eggs. It is understood that these tiny vessels have some very important work mapped out for them in Subic bay when they have been put in thorough trim, and it is said that some deep sea diving records will in all probability be broken when their work is completed.

Virtue and vice had boundaries in old time, not to be passed.

Leave of Absence.

Privilege leave, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Capt. C. A. James, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, from 1st August to 29th September, 1911, inclusive.

A Shipping Change.

It is reported that it is the intention of the Peking Government to nationalize a big shipping company with branches in Hongkong, Shanghai and other places, which will probably involve the company changing its name.

Typhoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 7.50 p.m.:—Manila, July 9, 5.30 p.m. Cyclone or Typhoon N.E. of Luzon moving N.N.W. or N.

The Circus.

The Hippodrome Circus performed before a packed house on Saturday evening. The fare provided was a treat and the whole audience was delighted. Yesterday, being Sunday, there was no performance. There will be a complete change in to-night's programme.

Return of Brigand Chief.

The Canton authorities have received private information of the return to the Province of the notorious brigand Chief Luk Lan Ching, who figured so prominently in connection with the last outbreak in Canton. They instructed both the land and naval forces that a reward of \$10,000 is offered for the capture or killing of the leader of banditti.

The Boatbuilders' Strike.

The latest development in connection with the shipbuilders' strike, which commenced a few days ago, is that some of the men returned to work but are out again owing to fresh demands on the men's part. The nature of these demands is that the owners shall not have more than two apprentices at one time and also that they shall not have more than two permanent employees, such as carpenters, etc., at one time.

The Director General.

H. E. Tuan Fung, the Director General of the Canton and Hankow and Szechuan-Hankow Railways, at first intended to proceed to Hunan to institute an enquiry into the railway affairs and to advise the gentry and merchants there not to oppose the action of the Government in nationalizing the railway. His Excellency has now changed his mind, and his present stay in Hankow will be a short one, as he will leave for Canton in a few days' time.

River Pirates to be Hunted Down.

News has reached Canton that Admiral Li Chun has almost completely wiped out the robbers and pirates from the Shun-tak district, and His Excellency has gone up to Wu-chow for the same purpose. Commander Wu has been instructed by Admiral Li to complete the work of hunting down the robbers and pirates in the Shun-tak district. On the return of His Excellency, he will pay his attention to the Heung-shan district, which is also infested with these pests.

Health Statistics.

The weekly return, showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified during the past seven days in the Colony, state that the number of cases of bubonic plague reported is eight, six of which have ended fatally. All the persons involved were Chinese. There were also three cases of cholera all of which ended fatally, three cases of enteric, none of the sufferers dying, and three fatal cases of small-pox. All the reported cases were those in which Chinese were concerned. Since January 1st there have been 180 cases of bubonic plague, and 161 deaths. For the forty-eight hours ended at noon yesterday two cases of plague were notified, one from Tak Sing Lane and the other from the postmen's quarters at the rear of the Land Office. The latter was fatal.

Heaven's sovereign saves all beings but himself that hideous sight—a naked human heart.

We are informed by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. that the Linggi Plantations, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 10.1-2d. per share.

Lieut. Schomburgk has arrived in Taiping from India to take up the appointment of Company Commander, Malay States Guides, in the place of Capt. McCallum.

Soldier and Poet.

A Washington message says that Eugene F. Ware, ex-commissioner of pensions, soldier, poet, lawyer, and publicist, is dead.

Japan's New Tariff.

Japanese firms and individuals have within the past few months purchased foreign steamers to an aggregate extent of 80,000 tons, in anticipation of customs reforms.

Reducing Dust.

Fridy afternoon coolies were busily engaged in larring the surface of Queen's Road. This measure should have the effect of reducing the dust nuisance which has become noticeable of late.

New Canal in Japan.

A canal to connect Tokyo and Yokohama is to be constructed by the Japan Harbour and Bay Investigation Society if official sanction is given to the project. There is no reason to believe that the authorities will offer any objection.

A Tragic End.

A man was sitting in the verandah of a house at No. 35, Stanley Street on Friday, when, somehow or other, he fell into the street. His prostrate body was picked up by an Indian policeman, but on the way to the station, the unfortunate man succumbed to his injuries.

Comrades' Graves.

The following notice appears in the Garrison Orders:—"There will be a meeting of the Comrades' Graves' Committee at the Chaplain's Room, Scandal Point, at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, 19th instant. Arrangements should be made for regimental representatives to attend.—Business: Stanley Cemetery."

"Cicely's" Handsome Dividends. "Cicely" has declared a final dividend of 51.1-1 per cent. on the preference, making 205 for the year. On the ordinary shares 50 per cent. is declared, making 200 for the year. A special reserve is formed of £5,000; and the sum of £1,000 is carried forward. The estimated crop for the year is 200,000 lbs.

French National Fete.

From the offices of French firms in the colony Friday the tri-colour was flown, the occasion being the celebration of the French National Fete, the fourteenth of July being the anniversary of the day when the Bastille was taken by the French revolutionaries. The French Consul was at home to-day to callers, who came to give the usual congratulations.

Introduction of New Notes.

As the results of the run made on the Taching Bank, the Communication Bank and the Official Specie Department by the people in Canton for the redemption of the notes of issue, the Ministry of Finance has asked the Canton Viceroy to have all those notes circulated in the Province collected and cancelled as the Ministry intends to introduce a new form of notes sometime next year.

"Goddess of Mercy."

Friday being the anniversary of the birth of the Goddess of Mercy, all the Chinese womenfolk are busily engaged in offering sacrifices. Last night all the joss paper shops were bombarded by women for joss materials, and as a consequence they reaped a good harvest. There was also a procession to-day in connection with the celebration of the occasion.

Boating Accident.

On the night of the 11th inst., two boats belonging to the soldiers under the command of Admiral Li Chun, who is cruising up the West River on a hunt for pirates and robbers, sunk in the waters of Kam-chuk. The cause of the accident was that the two boats had been overloaded and consequently went down. The gunboat Po Pik stationed in the vicinity at the time put up steam and went to the rescue, but arrived too late.

Nought treads so silent as the foot of time. Hence we mistake our Autumn for our prime.

A resident of the Wyndham Hotel reports to the Police that someone stole a \$10 bill from a hand-bag which was lying under his bed.

Mr. Symonds of Yam Seng is expected to return to Taiping in about a week's time. He has undergone, successfully, a dangerous operation.

A farewell tiffin to Dr. J. C. Ferguson, who is leaving shortly for Peking, was given on Friday at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, by the U. S. Consul General, Dr. A. P. Wilder.

A telegram from the Hague, dated June 27, to Java papers states that a bill has been introduced having for its object the throwing open of interport steam services in Netherlands India to foreign vessels.

A Big Fire.

A big conflagration occurred at Hahow in Samshui on Tuesday, and over forty houses were burnt. The cause of the fire was the overturning of a kerosene lamp.

Carnegie van Vliet.

Mr. W. F. Carnegie, Assistant Surgeon Tan Tock Leng Hospital, and a son of the late Mr. J. F. Carnegie of Penang, was married at Singapore to Miss Anna Christina van Vliet, second daughter of the late Dr. van Vliet.

Retirement of Dr. H. N. Ridley. There is universal regret that Dr. H. N. Ridley, M.A., F.R.S., the Director of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore, is shortly retiring from Government service after a brilliant career.

Malaria in Selangor. The Kuala Lumpur health report shows 47 deaths from malaria for the month of June, a very high figure for the town. Dr. Gorrard is having special locality returns and an investigation made to show where the foci of the disease are, and the type.

An Audacious Fireman. Jacob Goblain, a fireman on an oil-ship, went into the Police Club at 11 o'clock Tuesday night and assaulted one of the boys, tearing his jacket. This morning he was fined \$3 for the assault, \$2 for disorderly behaviour and was ordered to pay \$2 compensation.

Wedding in Penang. At the Presbyterian Church on the 3rd inst., the Rev. Mr. Lawson officiating, Dr. George Waugh Scott, medical officer of Chengkat Salak, Kunning and Heanwood Estates, was married to Miss Grace Welsh Guthrie, of Arbroath.

Theft on the Mongols. A pantryman on the s.s. Mongolia was charged in the Police Court on Wednesday with stealing a pound of coffee beans valued at 35 cents, the property of the Pacific Mail Company. The defendant was also alleged to have stolen 12 lbs. of bacon, which he snatched from between the legs of another person while the latter was having an argument with another. The case was remanded.

Typhoon Warning. The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 4.05 p.m.:—Manila, July 11, 3.20 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon, Pacific Ocean, about half-way between the Mariann Islands and Luzon, direction unknown. A later typhoon warning received at the Manila Observatory at 8.30 p.m. says:—Manila, July 11, 7.10 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon N. of Formosa, moving N.W.

Fire Caused by Electricity. On the evening of the 9th inst., a very old white nut tree growing by the side of a lane inside the Provincial Treasurer's yards in Canton presented an unusual spectacle. Its trunk was in flames. Several hoses were applied to the tree and eventually the fire was put out. Foul play was suspected, but nothing of a suspicious nature was discovered. Nevertheless all the bark of the other trees in the department was chopped off as a preventive against incendiarism. Some Chinese scientists concluded that the fire must have been caused by electricity.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| America Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,464, A. G. Stevens, 11th July—San Francisco 14th July, Nitrate, Provisions and Gen.—T. K. K. | Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,844, F. Sembill, 18th July—Sandakan 7th July, Timber and Gen.—M. & Co. | Canada Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,750, K. Mori, 19th July—Shanghai 10th July, Gen.—O. S. K. | Choy Sang, Br. s.s., 1,424, Courtney, 14th July—Canton 18th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co. | Coquet, Br. s.s., 2,865, Wm. Rutherford, 18th July—Moff 6th July, Coal.—M. B. K. | Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, H. Murayama, 12th July—Sawto 11th July, Gen.—O. S. K. | Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,043, S. Robinson, 18th July—Vancouver 23rd June and Shanghai 10th July, Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co. | Glenzie, Br. s.s., 2,999, Graves, 18th July—Bangkok and Singapore 8th July, Gen.—Chinese. | Haldi, Nor. s.s., 1,065, G. Solberg, 12th July—Bangkok via Swatow 3rd July, Rice and Gen.—C. S. S. N. & Co. | Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 730, G. Bouthier, 8th July—Haiphong via Pakhoi 6th July, Gen.—A. B. Marly. | Hanyang, Br. s.s., 1,207, G. J. Spink, 29th June—Newchwang 21st June, Pans and Oil.—B. S. | Kerang Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, F. Nicksch, 11th July—Bangkok 3rd July, Teakwood and Rice.—B. & S. | Knight Companion, Br. s.s., 1,715, John Kendall, 11th July—Moff 9th July, Coal.—G. & Co. | Kwanglee, Chi. s.s., 1,408, Pmtt, s.s.s., 14th July—Canton 19th July, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co. | Loong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,781, G. W. Leask, 11th July—Manila 8th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co. | Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,215, W. Baddeley, 14th July—Swatow 13th July, Gen.—B. & S. | Matsang, Br. s.s., 1,444, G. S. W. Hall, 10th July—Sandakan 4th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co. | Merapi, Br. s.s., 1,480, E. Uldall, 10th July—Singapore 4th July, Sugar.—Kin Ty Loon & Co. | Mexico Prince, Nor. Y. C. Young, 10th July—Oceania Boy 30th June, and Palo Sambo 3rd July, Kerosene oil.—A. P. & Co. | Michael Jabez, Ger. s.s., 917, J. Petersen, 14th July—Singapore 8th July, Sugar.—J. & Co. | Nakonta, Br. s.s., 68, Davis, 7th July—Swatow 11th May, Ballast.—Order. | Namsang, Br. s.s., 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 11th July—Kobe 5th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co. | Nora, Br. s.s., 4,170, G. Philipps, 14th July—London via Ports 3rd June, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co. | Sungking, Br. s.s., 987, H. Mathies, 11th July—Haiphong and Hahow 13th July, Gen.—B. & S. | Suruga, Br. s.s., 3,747, H. S. Risk, 13th July—Kobe 11th July, Gen.—D. & Co. | Peter Berg, Rus. s.s., 3,173, F. Albrecht, 13th July—Fu Shaw 11th July, Tea.—Bradly. | Ponglong, Br. s.s., 997, W. Botschur, 13th July—Bangkok and Swatow 12th July, Gen.—B. & S. | Prinz Sigismund, Ger. s.s., 1,844, F. Breining, 13th July—Sydney 21st June, Gen.—M. & Co. | Sabine Rickmers, Dutch s.s., 573, D. P. Boere, 12th July—Tamsui 10th July, Ballast.—A. P. Co. | Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. Robinson, 9th July—Hongay 7th July, Coal.—B. & S. | Tanaka Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,131, K. Noda, 9th July—Seattle, Wash. 6th June, Coal, Flour, &c.—N. Y. K. | Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 11th July—Manila 14th July, Hemp and Sugar.—B. & S. | Vestfold, Nor. s.s., 1,112, Petersen, 8th July—Bangkok 1st July, Rice.—O. S. S. Ltd. |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|

SAILING VESSELS.

Eclipse, R. 4-masted Barque, 2,996, White, 29th June—Canton 28th June, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

| Selling. | Buying. |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| London—Bank T.T.1/98 | 1 months' sight L/C.1/10 |
| Do. Demand.....1/9 11/16 | 6 months' sight L/C.1/10 1/2 |
| Do. 4 months' sight.....1/9 13/16 | 80 days' sight San F'co & N. York 4 1/2 |
| France—Bank T.T.2 2/3 | 4 months' sight do.4 1/2 |
| America—Bank T.T.4 3/4 | 30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne1/10 1/2 |
| Germany—Bank T.T.1 1/8 | 1 months' sight France2 1/2 |
| India T.T.1 1/8 | 6 months' sight do.2 3/4 |
| Do. Demand1 1/8 | 4 months' sight Germany1 1/8 1/2 |
| Shanghai—Bank T.T.7 1/4 | Bar Silver24 7/16 |
| Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 7 1/2 | Bank of England rate3 1/2 |
| Japan—Bank T.T.8 1/2 | Sovereign\$11 |
| Java—Bank T.T.10 1/8 | |

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Sitorian Poste to Europe.

The s.s. Hsinching, with the Sitorian Mail is due to arrive here tomorrow.

A Mail will close for:—

| | |
|--|--|
| Manila (taking Mail for Cebu and Iloilo)—Per Loongtang, 18th July, 1 p.m. | Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Zafiro, 20th July, 3 p.m. |
| Macao—Per Sui Tai, 15th July, 1.15 p.m. | Shanghai—Per Anhui, 20th July, 3 p.m. |
| Sanarang and Sourabaya—Per Shantung, 15th July, 2 p.m. | Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per America-maru, 21st July, 11 a.m. |
| Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Yap, Angaur, Friederich Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Prinz Sigismund, 16th July, 3 p.m. | Swatow, Ningbo and Shanghai—Per Cloyang, 16th July, 5 p.m. |
| Swatow, Ningbo and Shanghai—Per Cloyang, 16th July, 5 p.m. | SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Chinan, 15th July, 6 p.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daigimaru, 16th July, 9 a.m. | Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Haitan, 18th July, noon. |
| Swatow—Per Hainan, 16th July, 9 a.m. | Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kueichow, 18th July, 3 p.m. |
| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Namsang, 17th July, 11 a.m. | Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per Nippon, 18th July, 4 p.m. |
| Sandakan—Per Mausing, 17th July, 11 a.m. | Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Zafiro, 20th July, 3 p.m. |
| Macao—Per Sui Tai, 17th July, 1.15 p.m. | Shanghai—Per Anhui, 20th July, 3 p.m. |
| Haiphong—Per Sunghing, 18th July, 9 a.m. | Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Haitan, 18th July, noon. |
| Europe & India via Taticorin—Per Dumka, 18th July, 11 a.m. | Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Haitan, 18th July, noon. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Haitan, 18th July, noon. | Europe, &c., India via Taticorin—Per Assaye, 22nd July, 11 p.m. |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Tamsui, 19th July, 3 p.m. | Tinor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Empire, 22nd July, 10 a.m. |
| Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Cheong-hing, 22nd July, 10 a.m. | Manila (taking Mail for Cebu and Iloilo)—Per Yuenang, 22nd July, 1 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Cuenan, 22nd July, 5 p.m. | Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Tamsui, 25th July, 3 p.m. |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Tamsui, 25th July, 3 p.m. | Shanghai—Per Japan, 27th July, 3 p.m. |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Robt, 31st July, 3 p.m. | |

SHARE REPORT.

| STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS. | LATE DIVIDEND AND DATE. | RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV. |
|--|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BANKS. | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai \$125 | \$395 b. | Final of 42 5/- at 1/10, \$24 54 for half year ended 31-12-10, making 41. 6s. for the year | 6% |
| National Bank 25 | \$80 sa. | In Liquidation | |
| MARINE INSURANCES. | | | |
| Canton 50 | \$202 1/2 sa. | \$15 for 1909 | 8 1/2% |
| North China 25 | \$109 | Interim of 10/- for 1910 | |
| Unions 100 | \$815 sa. | Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1909 and Interim of \$30 for 1910 | 6% |
| Yangtze 250 | \$200 b. | \$12 for 1909 and Int. of \$8 on account of 1910 | 7 1/2% |
| FIRE INSURANCE. | | | |
| China Fire 20 | \$110 b. | \$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909 | 7% |
| Hongkong Fire 50 | \$335 | \$27 for 1909 | 7 1/2% |
| SHIPPING. | | | |
| China & Manila 25 | \$16 1/2 | \$1 for 1906 | |
| Douglas Steamships 50 | \$19 b. | 5 p.c. for year ending 30-6-08 | |
| Steamboats 15 | \$31 sa. | Dividend of \$1 1/2 for half year ending 31-12-10 | 8% |
| Indo-China (Preferred) 25 | \$61 | 3% final making 6% for 1908 & 6% div. for 1909 on preferred shares | |
| (Deferred) | | | |
| "Shell" Transport 21 | \$11 b. | 1/- per share Coupon No. 15 2/6 per share Coupon No. 16 for 1910. | 2 1/2% |
| "Star Ferry" 10 | \$26 b. | Div. 7 p.c. for year ending 30.6.11 | 3% |
| China Sugars 100 | \$86 b. | Bon. 5 p.c. ing 30.6.11 | 1 1/2% |
| Luzon Sugars 100 | \$32 b. | \$10 for 1910 | 10% |
| REFINERIES. | | | |
| Chinese Engineering 21 | \$118 | Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28.2.11 (Coupon No. 16) | 9% |
| DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS. | | | |
| Headwaters P. 10 | \$10 | 1s. 2d. per share on 100,000 first year | 5% |
| Penwick 25 | \$4 1/2 | \$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06 | |
| Kowloon Wharfs 50 | \$50 sa. | \$3 for year ending 31.12.10 | 4 1/2% |
| H. K. & W'pos Docks 50 | \$50 1/2 sa. | \$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.10 | |
| Shanghai Docks T. 100 | \$157 1/2 | Tis. 2 1/2 for 1910 | 8% |
| Hongkong Wharfs T. 100 | \$182 | Final of Tis. 4 for 1910 | 8 1/2% |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. | | | |
| Anglo French Lands T. 100 | \$130 sa. | Tis. 6 29-2-10 | 6 1/2% |
| Hongkong Hotels 50 | \$76 | \$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31-12-10. | 6% |
| Hongkong Lands 100 | \$95 sa. | \$7 per share for 1901 | 7 1/2% |
| Humphreys Estates 10 | \$6 1/2 | 45 cents for 1910 | 7% |
| Kowloon Lands 30 | \$25 b. | \$2 1/2 for 1910 | 7 1/2% |
| Shanghai Lands T. 80 | \$19 1/2 | Tis. 6 for 1910 | 6 1/2% |
| WEST POINTS. | | | |
| Manila M'pole Hotel P. 0 | \$11 sa. | Final dividend of \$2.20 per share making \$4 in all for year 1910 | 8 1/2% |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | |
| Ewas T. 50 | \$38 sa. | 15 per cent. for 1910 | |
| Hongkong Cottons 10 | \$6 1/2 sa. | T4 for year ended 31-12-10 | 12% |
| Humphreys Estates 10 | \$6 1/2 sa. | T7 for year ended 20-12-10 | |
| China-Borneo 12 | \$10 1/2 sa. | 50 cents 31-7-08 | |
| Light and Powers 10 | \$1.15 | \$1 for 1910 | 11% |
| Do. (Spec. shares) 1 | \$1 | | |
| China Providents 10 | \$7 1/2 | 80 cents for 1910 | 10 1/2% |
| Dairy Farms 5 | \$21 1/2 b. | \$1.20 for year ending 31-7-10 | 6% |
| Green Islands 10 | \$3.40 b. | Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910 | 5% |
| Hongkong Electric 10 | \$21 1/2 b. | \$1.20 per share and 1/2 of 10 cents | 6 1/2% |
| Hongkong Ice 25 | \$180 b. | \$10 per share for 1910 | 6 1/2% |
| Hongkong Ropes 10 | \$18 1/2 b. | \$2 per share for 1910 | 11% |
| Langkats g. 10 | \$37 | Special bonus T. 2 1/2 15-11 | |
| Morning Post 25 | \$25 | Interim div. T. 1 1/2 15-11 | |
| Peak Tramway 10 | \$12 1/2 | Interim div. T. 1 1/2 15-11 | |
| Do. (new) 1 | \$1.10 b. | 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-11 | 6% |
| Philippines 10 | \$5 b. | None | |
| H. Price & Co., Ltd. 10 | \$12 b. | 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-11 | 6% |
| Societe de Preference 50 | \$45 | None | |
| Pulperet paid up 45 | \$45 | None | |
| Papiereries du Tonkin Bonific 500 | | First year | |
| Shanghai-Sumitras T. 20 | \$196 sa. | No dividend this year | 9% |
| Steam Laundry 5 | \$6 1/2 | 50 cts. for year ending 30-6-10 | 10% |
| United Asbestos Orient. (al Agency, Ltd.) 10 | \$10 | 15 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31-5-1910 | |
| Union Waterlost 10 | \$6 1/2 | Do. | |
| Weismann, Ltd. 10 | \$12 b. | 5 per cent. for year ending 31-12-10 | 5% |
| Watson 10 | \$6 sa. | 10 per cent. for year ending 31-7-10 | 8% |
| William Powell 5 | \$5 1/2 | 80 cents for 1909 | |

Corrected to 3 p.m. 15th July, 1911, by E. S. Kadoorie & Co., Share & General Brokers.

THE WEATHER.

| CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER. | | | | | July 13th at 10 a.m. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|--|
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|--|

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 8518

號十二月六年三統宣

SATURDAY, JULY 15 1911.

六拜禮

號五十月七英曆

\$80 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, July 4, 4.50 p.m.

In the race for the Eclipse Stakes, the result was as follows:—

Swynford 1
Lemberg 2
Pietri 3

NEW CHINESE CRUISER.

LAUNCHED AT BARROW.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 14, 4.50 p.m.

The new Chinese protected cruiser was launched at Barrow-in-Furness to-day. She has a displacement of 2,460 tons and possesses 6,000 horse-power, indicating a twenty-knot speed.

She is armed with two six-inch and four four-inch guns, with ten smaller guns and two torpedo tubes.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 14, 2.15 p.m.

Amongst the probable starters for the Eclipse Stakes is Placidus with Clark up.

RESULT OF ECLIPSE.

London, July 14, 12.30 a.m.

The result of the race for the Eclipse Stakes was as follows:—

Swynford 1
Lemberg 2
Pietri 3

The betting was 10 to 11 against Swynford, 9 to 4 against Lemberg and 100 to 6 Pietri.

Seven started.

The race was won by four lengths, and there were four lengths between second and third. Swynford got first away and led throughout.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

London, July 14, 8.45 p.m.

The betting on the Liverpool Cup result is as follows:—

5 to 1 against Decision.
6 to 1 Persist.
6 to 1 Parodus Atty.
100 to 8 Star of Doon.
100 to 7 Rath Lea.

CHARLES O'MALLEY SCRATCHED.

London, 6.50 p.m.
Charles O'Malley, which was amongst the probables, with Donoghue up, has been scratched.

RESULT OF STEWARDS' CUP.

London, July 14, 8.45 p.m.

The result of the race for the Stewards' Cup was:—

Cigar 1
(?) Pour Ironmask II San, 2
Lovanger 3

The betting was 100 to 8 against Cigar, 100 to 6 against the second horse and 20 to 1 against the third.

FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

UNTOLD DISASTER.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 14, 8 a.m.

From Ottawa it is reported that the forest fires (consequent upon the heat wave in America) have caused the greatest disaster for half a century in the history of the country in the new mining country in Northern Ontario, Canada.

The area affected by the fires extends to several hundred square miles, which have been swept by flames, fanned by a sixty-miles an hour gale.

TRAPPED LIKE RATS.

Many of the miners in the Porcupine district have been trapped like rats in the wooden shafts of the workings.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IN WATER TO THE NECK.

Crowds of refugees from the Porcupine region are standing in water up to the neck, awaiting boats to come to their delivery.

At least two hundred people were drowned through becoming benumbed during their immersion in the lakes and streams.

A TERRIBLE DEATH ROLL.

The total death roll, which has been estimated at four hundred, is not regarded as being excessive in the estimate.

DEATH OF EARL CRANBROOK.

London, July 14, 8 a.m.

The death is announced of Earl Cranbrook.

[The Earl of Cranbrook was born in 1839. He was M.P. for Ilye from 1868 to 1880 in the Conservative interest and M.P. for the County of Kent from 1884 to 1892. His heir is Lord Medway.]

SPANISH TROOPS.

London, July 14, 11.35 p.m.

Five hundred more Spanish troops have been landed at Larache.

Incidents concerning the Spanish and French relationship continue to be of daily occurrence.

TROUBLE PENDING.

At Alcazar on Wednesday the Spaniards arrested a servant of the French Consul on his master's doorway. The Consul was unable to obtain his servant's release.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

THE AGREEMENT.

The modifying clause mentioned in our telegram of date 11th inst. is the only important alteration to be made in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

[Britain proposed a modification in the Alliance, whereby the clause providing for mutual assistance in time of war shall be made inapplicable when either Power is fighting a nation with which the other has concluded an Arbitration Treaty. Japan agreed.]

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LORD KITCHENER'S FUTURE.

IS HE FOR EGYPT?

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 15, 12.20 a.m.

Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener has again made a long call at the Foreign Office.

It is believed that his appointment as British Agent in Egypt will be announced at an early date.

It is understood this his status and emoluments in his new post will be increased.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 15, 12.20 a.m.

At the Bisley Rifle Meeting, the competition for the Elcho Shield resulted as follows:—

England 1644
Ireland 1618
Scotland 1583

THE WELSH REJOICINGS.

A CALAMITY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 14, 1.25 p.m.

During the rejoicings attendant upon the Investiture of the Prince of Wales, a tar-filled boat was prematurely fired at Llandudno.

One man was drowned and two were injured, one of them critically.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

"WIRELESS" STARTED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 14, 1.25 p.m.

A system of wireless telegraphy has been established between Fez and Tangier, the Sultan of Morocco being the first to send a message.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TOGO AT ROSYTH.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 15, 7.55 a.m.

Admiral Togo of Japan proceeded to Fife to inspect the Rosyth Naval Base.

NEW CHINESE CRUISER.

LAUNCHED AT BARROW.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 15, 7.55 a.m.

The new Chinese cruiser Ying-shui, of 2,500 tons displacement was launched at Barrow-in-Furness.

Miss May Lin, daughter of the Chinese Minister, who performed the christening ceremony.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

REVISED AGREEMENT

SIGNED.

London, July 15, 7.55 a.m.

The revised Agreement between Great Britain and Japan, signed in London on the 13th inst., contains an additional clause that "should either Party conclude Treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon such Party the obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such Treaty is in force."

The preamble says that the English and Japanese Governments, having in view the important changes in the situation that have occurred since the Agreement of 1905 was made, believe that a revision of its terms, responding to such changes, will contribute to general stability and repose.

The Agreement will come into force immediately and will remain in force for ten years.

There are no other modifications in the Agreement except that the article recognising Japan's paramountcy in Korea is omitted.

The first forecast of this year's rice harvest in Formosa estimates the output at 2,421,984 koku, an estimated increase of 33,810 koku as compared with the harvest of last year.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

PRINCE CHING.

ON POLITICS.

[SHAT PO "SERVICE"]

Peking, July 14.

Recently Prince Ching made a great speech on politics. He spoke on almost every branch of politics, but he did not touch on the subject of military naval affairs. Consequently, Princes Tsai Tsun and Tao, and the President of the Army Board were greatly displeased.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES.

[SHAT PO "SERVICE"]

Peking, July 14.

The new Cabinet intends to alter all the regulations governing the provincial assemblies of the various provinces.

PRINCE REGENT.

TO ATTEND REVIEW.

[SHAT PO "SERVICE"]

Peking, July 14.

The Prince Regent will inspect the Imperial body guards at the coming review in the Autumn.

AGITATORS IN PEKING.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

[SHAT PO "SERVICE"]

Peking, July 14.

The Ministry of Interior has sent out many officials to search the boarding houses in Peking for agitators, and several persons in foreign garb have been arrested on suspicion.

TRE RAILWAY QUESTION.

DIVERSION OF ROUTE TO BE ADOPTED.

[SHAT PO "SERVICE"]

Peking, July 14.

H. E. Tuan Fang, the Director General of the Sze-chuan-Hankow and Canton-Hankow Railways, proposes to build the trunk line from Hankow to Canton by way of Kiangsi Province instead of Hunan Province, owing to the

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

storm of opposition against the nationalization of railways in Hunan.

The Director General has telegraphed to the Ministry of Communications to report to the Central Government to that effect.

SUPERFLUOUS OFFICIALS.

TO BE REMOVED.

[SHAT PO "SERVICE"]

Peking, July 14.

The President and Vice-president of the new Cabinet have requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to do away with all superfluous officials.

THE PEAK DIRECTORY BOARD.

We observe that the Government are housecleaning generally, and a commendable practice it is. The latest move being the general renovation of the Peak Notice Board, over which there has been erected a roof to cover the board as well as to protect from the rain and the sun the seeker after knowledge as he studies the names and addresses of Peak residents, on this board. This is a most useful directory, even though usually out of date. To be thoroughly useful the names and addresses should be revised at the end of each month. The absence of the board at present, leads us to conclude that it is now being revised and new names added to replace the old ones, many of which had become illegible.

A RICKSHAW STAND.

It has been brought to our notice that rickshaws are no longer available for the use of pedestrians and others coming from the higher levels, whose custom it has been to engage a rickshaw at the junction of Garden Road and the entrance to Headquarters House. To be able to engage a rickshaw at this point was a great convenience much appreciated by the public. If the reason for the recent change be, that it is not and never has been a legal stand, could not the matter be so arranged that in future rickshaws may be had at that point? If His Excellency the General Commanding the troops offers no objection, we are quite sure Captain Lyons, the Captain Superintendent of Police, whom we have always found ever ready and anxious to serve the public, will offer none.

The Weather Forecast.



Banks**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....15,000,000
Surplus £1,000,000 at 2 1/2%.....1,250,000
Dividend.....10,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PRO.....\$15,000,000
PRINCIPAL.....\$15,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Kewley - Chairman
G. H. Medhurst, Esq. - Deputy Chairman
T. H. Amstrong, Esq. - G. L. Leung, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq. - F. L. Leung, Esq.
A. Forster, Esq. - F. L. Leung, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq. - F. L. Leung, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq. - F. L. Leung, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong - N. J. STABE.
MANAGER:
Shanghai - H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS - LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE - LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent.
W. M. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS Yen 16,850,000

Head Office - YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWYOHANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIENTSIN.
SHANGHAI. CHIANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed deposit:-
For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 ".....3-1/2 " " "
" 1 ".....2-1/2 " " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$8,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:-
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:-
36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
For 3 " 2 1/2 " " "

GEO. HOGG, Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks**DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.**

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,000,000
HEAD OFFICE - SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS - BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tientsin Tsingtau Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIREKTION DER DISKONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000
Subscribed ".....1,125,000
Paid Up ".....562,500
Reserve Fund.....325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, The Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay. Calcutta. Hongkong. Madras. Penang. Rangoon. Shanghai. Singapore. Tientsin. Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN:
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS:
Bank of England.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits as under:-
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

F. C. MACDONALD, Acting Manager.

1260]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

L. A. WATKINS, Esq., Managing Director.
A. B. NEILL, Esq., J.A.A. Actuary.
A strong British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies Act, England.

Insurance in Force.....£37,851,653.00
Assets.....£415,750.00
Income for Year.....£366,550.00
Insurance Fund.....£216,810.00

LEFFERTS KNOW, Esq., District Manager.
H. W. TAYLOR, Esq., District Secretary.
Hongkong, Canton, Amoy and the Philippines.

Alexandra Building.
C. LAWRENCE, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.
Advisory Board, Hongkong: Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. Laurent, Esq., Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [16]

ENTERTAINMENTS.**VICTORIA THEATRE.**

LONDON'S CORONATION PICTURES

taken especially for the

VICTORIA

will be shown every night until

further notice.

COLLIERS SISTERS

the

CLEVER OPERATIC and

BURLESQUE ENTERTAINERS.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1911. [1185]

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Flower Street.

9.15 p.m. Every Evening. 9.15 p.m.

CINEMATOGRAPH

VAUDEVILLE

Miss VIOLET BONNETTA.

7.15 p.m. Pictures only. 7.15 p.m.

ARRIVING SHORTLY.

THE GRAND ENGLISH

CORONATION FILM.

Watch Advertisements.

Lessee & Manager:

ROB. STEPHENSON.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1911. [1389]

Intimations**WEARING POINTS**

are the best

SELLING POINTS.

Omits wearing points

alone the

REMINGTON

TYPEWRITER

outsells every other

writing machine.

SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG AND CANTON.

1030] General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1030.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

[Hongkong, 15th April, 1911.]

[1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes. If they do and if the mountings are properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE. There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or repairs, come and see us at our new location in York Buildings, between Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie's.

**33****"FELUCCA."**

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MILD-AROMATIC-PURE.

MASPERO FRERES, LTD.,

CAIRO.

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO

STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

HONGKONG & CHINA.

981]

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

[49]

Public Companies**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 8th August, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [1264]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and a half Dollars per Share for the Six months ending 30th June, will be payable on SATURDAY, 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th July, to SATURDAY, the 29th July (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [1265]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Dollars per Share for the Six months ending 30th June, will be payable on SATURDAY, 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th July, to SATURDAY, the 29th July (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

General Agents for the West Point Building Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [1266]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER (Qualified).

No. 1, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

29th April, 1911. [1095]

ICE CREAMS

All kinds of Bread. Samples free on application.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFÉ,

16, Des Vaux Road Central (next Hongkong Hotel). [1121]

S.O.A.E.O.

AUTOGENOUS WELDING

Repair of Boilers and Keels Cutting very quick of iron and steel.

Welding of Boilers Plates and of Broken Pieces.

Apply to 71, PRAYA-FAST, you will save time and money. [1198]

CALDBECK'S

"LIQUEUR"

WHISKY.

EXTRA SPECIAL

FINEST LIQUEUR WHISKY.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.

SHANGHAI & HONG-KONG

15, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1911. [124]

Intimations**THEATRE ROYAL.****LECTURE**

on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

W. D. McCrackan, M.A., C.S.B.

Member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, Boston, U.S.A.

Mr. G. E. Anderson, American Consul-General, will introduce the Lecturer.

JULY 20th, 1911, at 8 P.M.

All are cordially invited. Admission free.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1911. [1216]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.**PROBATE JURISDICTION.**

IN THE GOODS OF SIR HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE MODY, KNIGHT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897 made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 31st December, 1911.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 12th day of July, 1911.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,

1254] Solicitors for the Administrator.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

THE "HUSSAR" COLLAR

\$5.00.....per doz.

In all depths from 1 1/2 in. to 3 in.

PERFECT FITTING.

THESE COLLARS are HAND DRESSED assuring a perfect fit and a longer period of wearing than machine ironed.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED,

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1911. [1048]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

What They Think

China Mail.

Espionage.

According to the present writer, these spies are now trying to cause the members of the secret societies to show their hands by circulating rumours that the members themselves are divulging secrets. It is hoped in this way that someone really "in the know" will be unguarded enough to reveal the truth and that some clue will be given to something really important and so justify further arrests. This subterfuge on the part of the Government spies is condemned in round terms, and it must be admitted that if such things are done those who are responsible therefore are hardly worthy of sympathy at the hands of those whom they are trying to involve. On the whole, we can hardly wonder at the deep hatred that is felt towards these spies, apparently not only by those whose freedom and even lives are in danger by their activities, but also by many of their ordinary community who know from experience and observation what the system means in a country like China. It is quite time the system, as now established, should be abolished, for with the rewards that are possible to perjurers it is difficult to believe that the innocent never suffer.

Daily Press.

Japan's Progress.

The progress of the country in the industrial arts is plainly apparent from the rapidly changing aspects of the foreign trade. Even the foreign machinery imports are declining, the nation relying more and more on native engineering establishments. We get in this volume also an idea of the astonishing development of the country's mercantile marine. Japanese tonnage in seven years has been more than doubled. At the end of 1910 the registered gross tonnage of Japanese steamers was 1,224,091 and that of sailing ships 390,790, giving a total of 1,614,887. This development, as our readers are aware, has been promoted by navigation subsidies, and the building of ships has been encouraged by bounties, with the result that there are in Japan at the present time no fewer than 230 private ship yards and 55 private docks. It is true, that the majority of these are small, but it is also true that the numbers include some of the finest ship yards and most commodious docks in the East. Even when the burden of the war fell with crushing weight on the country there was no note of despair of pessimism sounded in the Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, and the confidence the Finance Department has consistently maintained in the recuperative powers of the country, and in the ultimate success of its financial arrangements is being justified from year to year in a most striking manner.

South China Morning Post.

Railway Uncertainty.

In laying down a scheme where by the trunk railways are to be built by the Government whilst local communities are to build and control the local lines, the Peking authorities have adopted a perfectly sound principle. It is to be hoped, however, that there are long some clear definition of what constitutes a trunk line, in contradistinction to a local line, will be forthcoming. A new interest has been awakened in railway enterprise since the Government's scheme was announced, but the development of this interest is likely to be held in check while any doubt remains as to what the full intentions of the Government are. Certain lines have already been decided upon for nationalisation, but the Government's scheme is still far from complete.

THE TIN POSITION.

Outlook for the Future of the Industry.
Production Must Expand.

The "Financial Times" of June 7 writes:—This is reported to have been dealt in yesterday morning on the basis of £220 per ton for cash, thus creating a fresh record, this price comparing with the highest of £215 reached in the 1906 boom. Later in the day there was a relapse to £214 per ton in the cash quotation, but the forward price closed with an advance at £192 10s. per ton. No one pretends that this new record is the direct outcome of the relation between supply and demand. It is rather the reflection of an overbold condition of the metal market, and on the necessary repurchases being completed, cash prices will be adjusted more closely to those ruling for forward delivery. What is more seriously engaging the attention of those interested in the industry is the outlook for the future. An examination of the position suggests that prospects are favourable to producers. For the ten years ended 1900 production went ahead rapidly, but it has been quite absorbed by consumption; indeed, last year it actually fell below deliveries to the extent of nearly 4,000 tons.

Demand and Supply.
Since the close of the past year the encroachment of demand upon supply has become further accentuated, although the latest statistics do not show so great a stringency as was apparent a month ago, the total visible supplies on June 1 being 16,300 tons, in contrast with 14,700 tons on May 1. At the same time, the current figures, compared with those of a year ago, show the considerable decline of 3,600 tons. This decline is due to numerous causes. Firstly, a restriction of output in the Federated Malay States. Owing to the demands of the rubber industry, which is able to offer higher wages and more congenial surroundings, the mines have had to put up with a declining labour force; while it is suggested that the enhanced price of the commodity has resulted in the native tributors slackening their efforts as their income can be maintained with less work. Further, it must not be forgotten that many of the richer deposits have become exhausted. Then there has been an enormous increase in consumption, in which the erection of a large number of new tin plate mills has played its part. The demands of the latter class of consumer, both in South Wales and in America have of late fallen off somewhat, for which excess production may be partially responsible. On the other hand, it is believed that manufacturers' stocks of the raw material have, in view of the high price, been kept at an exceptionally low level, and with good bookings on hand for well into the autumn, buyers will have to come forward more freely. Consumption in America appears likely to be slow, in view of the industrial position there, although some stringency may arise owing to the turning back of supplies in order to meet the shortage in London.

Consumption of the Metal.
On the economic law that high prices check consumption, it is frequently argued that the tinplate industry will be checked, and that quotation will come down with a run. In this case, however, the law by no means applies. The tinplate industry absorbs only a certain proportion of the tin produced, and this proportion in turn bears only a certain relation to the output of plates. Consequently the rise in the commodity has to be very large to appreciably affect the manufactured article. The position with respect to the consumption of metals generally is good; hence there seems reason to expect that the present increment in tin consumption will continue. On this assumption it would appear that the current year's deliveries will call for some 10,000 tons, as against 107,300 tons last year, which means either that stocks must be depleted to a dangerously low level or that tin-producing countries must expand their production. Can they do so? To some extent they probably can. Exceptional rains and improved transport facilities induce authorities to look for a substantially increased supply from Bolivia, while Australia, South

Africa, Cornwall and Nigeria may be expected to make every effort to take advantage of the improved level of prices. But in no direction are there indications of much early increase.

With regard to the Malay States, the conditions that affected last year's results still hold good. Therefore, it would seem that any increase can at best add but little to the visible supply. From the speculative standpoint an important consideration is the fact that the market cannot for some months yet find relief in the shape of production stimulated by high prices. In those circumstances, the syndicate, which was induced to secure control by knowledge that the demand exceeded the supply to the extent of several thousand tons, and whose operations have been assisted by the speculative position, is hardly likely to relax its hold.

RECIPROCITY BILL
WILL PASS.

Washington, June 12.—"Reciprocity will go through the Senate all right," said Senator Lodge of Massachusetts at the White House to-day. "Whether the Root amendment goes through is not so material. Even if it does not, the agreement will be just as effective."

Senator Lodge said he had abandoned his idea of offering an amendment for the protection of fishermen in his State.

That the Root amendment to the Canadian reciprocity agreement will certainly be voted down in the Senate, is confidently stated this morning by the "World's" Washington correspondent, who gives the result of a poll of the Senators. This is not complete, but is convincing as far as it goes. The fact that President Taft has declared himself against the amendment must gain all the more weight from the frankness with which he admits that it is not a clear violation of the terms of the agreement. Nevertheless, he opposes it, as he said in his Chicago speech, since it might conceivably imperil the passage of the bill in the Canadian Parliament. What the Root amendment aims at, in fact, is the abolition of export duties on wood pulp and paper which may be paid by any Canadian provincial government. It is easy to see that this might be taken in Canada, whether seriously or for political purposes simply, as an attempt on our part to dictate. In any event, it would be going outside the strict terms of the agreement; and when two countries have agreed in a given matter, it is as important as it would be in the case of an understanding between two gentlemen that neither should undertake to introduce new matter. That is clearly the ground of the President's opposition to the Root amendment, and it is sufficient to call for the voting down of it which now seems assured. —N. Y. Evening Post.

CHINESE PAPER MONEY.

The Chinese Government has decided upon a reform of its monetary system, and to bring with will establish Imperial printing works in Peking. These will cost, together equipment, about £400,000. They have been designed by an American architect, and the primary object of the new establishment is to produce a uniform system of bank notes. According to the "Munchner Nachrichten" China's paper money system is very complicated, and equally inconvenient. Each province has its own money, and this is not current beyond the province of issue, thereby reminding us of the iron money of the Spartans.

The new printing press at Peking may be taken, we read, as the beginning of a very important reform. For two years Dr. Chen has been in America studying the bank note system of the United States. The Peking printing works will be based on the model of the State Printing Works of Washington, and Dr. Chen hopes to have his establishment in Peking in working order two years hence, when Parliament will be inaugurated. Two American engravers have been engaged, and they will proceed to Peking to instruct Chinese artists in the western methods of engraving on metals or stone.

ADULTERATION OF
COTTON.

The following is a translation of the essential portions of a recent dispatch from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to all the Industrial Tactists of the empire, prohibiting the adulteration of cotton.

On the 28th day of the fourth moon of the 3rd year of Hsuan Tung (May 26, 1911) we received a petition from the Peiyang (North) Merchants' Education Society, stating that in the North among the products of the soil, cotton is one of the largest trades. For example, in Chenting, Paoting, Shantung and other prefectures in China and Changchun, Honan, this plant is most flourishingly produced. Reserving a sufficient quantity for inland consumption, the balance is wholly sold to foreign merchants through Chinese cotton brokers or dealers. In the 34th year of Kuang Hsu (1908) the value of this export was Tls. 50,000. In the 1st year of Hsuan Tung (1909) it had risen to the amount of Tls. 1,500,000, and from the last year up to the spring time of this year, it has reached the wonderful figure of from six to seven million taels.

But, the smaller dealers in the interior are always too covetous of small profits and heedless of large inquiries (pound foolish and penny wise), with the result that the last year's cargo, when delivered, was found to be wet and mouldering, and the merchants suffered great losses in consequence, all because of the adulteration of water in the cotton exported. Henceforth, foreigners will only buy cotton after its having been exposed to the sun, otherwise they dare not venture upon a purchase. The quotation for last year's crop began at Tls. 2 (2) per picul, but increased to Tls. 24. Now, it has receded to Tls. 22, all on account of adulteration. This Society is alive to the fact that the lower market price is not caused by any inferior quality in the cotton, but the practice of mixing water with the cotton, alone. If drastic measures could be enforced for improvement, the trade would have an assured and glorious future.

This Society is also aware that in almost every village there is a cotton shop for buying cotton in small quantities. For the prevention of water-adulteration, a proclamation should be posted up before every such shop that the said shop is strictly forbidden to take watered cotton. Also, the shop should be made to draw up a set of rules, with provision for the imposing of large fines in cases of incorrigible offenders. The country producers should also be warned against the practice of water adulteration. When once the foreign merchants are convinced of the trustworthiness of our cotton, all impediments to the full development of this trade will be forthcoming. We beg, therefore, to pray your Ministry, etc.

Accordingly, this Ministry sends this order, etc.

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

The programme of the Shanghai Yacht Club for July, just published, includes the Fair Cup Race which was held on Sunday, 9th July. It is open only to those yachts which finished in the race for the Commodore's Cup and starting from the Lisimore-Spit buoy line the yachts will go round the Lower Quarantine Buoy and up river to Dove's Nest Lower Buoy. The total distance is 38 nautical miles and the yachts entered are the Gull, Majorie L., Winsome, Violet, Mignon, and Ethel L. On Saturday, 8th July, the 6th ordinary race "A" class and 7th race "B" class were run and on the same day as the Fair Cup the 8th ordinary race "B" class was completed. On July 15th the 7th and 9th ordinary races "A" class will be held with the 8th on 23rd July. Also on the 23rd there will be the "B" class Corinthian Race for a cup presented by the Rear Commodore to be raced over a new triangular course, Haikou Creek, Black Point, and Flour Mill Channel.

JAPAN IN KOREA.

Rights of British Subjects.

A Parliamentary Paper [O.D. 5717] was issued on June 10 containing correspondence respecting the ownership of land and mines by British subjects in Korea. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the annexation of Korea by Japan on August 20, 1910, the Japanese Government issued a declaration setting forth that:—

Foreigners resident in Korea will, so far as conditions permit, enjoy the same rights and immunities as in Japan proper, and the protection of their legally-acquired rights, subject in all cases to the jurisdiction of Japan.

Request for Assurances.

For reasons that at the time were explained at some length in "The Times" this was not considered quite satisfactory by British and other foreign subjects interested in Korea. On December 19 last Sir Edward Grey wrote as follows to the Japanese Ambassador in London:—

With regard to the questions of land tenure and of the ownership and working of mines, in view of the fact that the privileges enjoyed by British subjects in Korea in the past were different from and materially greater than those accorded by the Japanese Government to foreign residents in the neighbouring Empire, it would seem only fair that the former should not be placed in a less favourable position than heretofore in consequence of the annexation. In the circumstances, His Majesty's Government cannot accept as satisfactory a mere assurance that British land or mine owners in Korea will be no worse off than similar persons in Japan, and they attach the greatest importance to obtaining a specific undertaking on the part of the Japanese Government that British subjects in Korea shall not be interfered with either in respect of their property or of the privileges they now enjoy attaching and as a consequence of such ownership.

Japanese Reply.

The assurances asked for by the Japanese Government showed themselves quite ready to give, and on February 16 last Mr. Kato wrote to Sir Edward Grey:—

As regards the desired undertaking that the British subjects owning land or mines in Korea shall not be interfered with either in respect of their property or of privileges they now enjoy attaching to, and as a consequence of, such ownership, the Imperial Government are firmly decided to abide by their declaration given at the time of the annexation assuring protection of the legally-acquired rights of foreigners in Korea. They fully recognize that the British owners of land or mines in Korea shall have a right to hold and dispose of such property without being subjected to the conditions and restrictions provided for in the Japanese law for alien land ownership of April 12 last or in the law of mining in actual operation in Japan proper. With regard to the mining rights obtained by British subjects by virtue of special agreements, all the terms of such agreements are confirmed, all the rights and privileges thereby granted will be duly maintained and respected.

The Imperial Government are not aware of any privilege, other than those covered by the foregoing assurances, which British subjects actually enjoy as attaching to, and in consequence of, their ownership. If, however, there are any such privileges in contemplation of the British Government, it is desired that they will be enumerated in order to prevent possible misunderstanding for the future, and to enable the Imperial Government to consider if, in those respects, any assurance could justly be given.

It may be added that, as regards the capacity of foreigners to acquire landed property and mining rights in Korea, the Imperial Government, while naturally unable to bind themselves for all time, are again well disposed to maintain, at least for the present, the existing laws granting such capacity to foreigners.

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JAPANESE PERMANENT
IMMIGRANTS.

Figures from the immigration division of the Manila custom house show that of all immigrants into the islands the Japanese are the most permanent. During the past fiscal year they have come into the number of 758, an increase of 206 over the influx of the preceding fiscal year, and of the number already here only 82 left the islands. Unlike the Chinese, the most of them come in listed as farmers, carpenters and labourers. Ninety other Japanese entered Manila during the year, but owing to their having been here before they are classed as non-immigrants.

Chinese immigration this year over last shows an increase of 150, although 3,335 old Chinese residents returned. Of other nationalities, an average of about one-half are non-immigrants and immigrants, half of whom are tourists. An average of about 15 East Indians arrive every month, most of whom take positions as watchmen and an average of 30 Belgian and French sisters arrive monthly to take the place of the same number who return to their countries for a few years, a system that is worked not only among the Catholic sisters but among the priests as well.

The largest number of outgoing non-immigrants is among the Chinese who leave Manila on an average of 616 a month, even 7,500 having left for China in the past fiscal year.

SINGAPORE PROPERTY
SALES.

The following Singapore properties were disposed of by auction at Powell and Co.'s sale room, recently for account of the estate of E. J. Rahamin, deceased:—Freehold land and house No. 26, Bukit Timah Road, 6th milestone, area 8 acres, E. A. Swan \$3,600. Freehold land and house No. 676, off Gaylang Road, area 30,210 square feet, Chia Hood Thean \$3,100. Leasehold land and house No. 208, Queen Street, area 8,861 square feet, lease with 26 years to run, quit rent \$3. Monthly rent \$40. Shaik Omar bin Mohamed \$3,900. Freehold building land fronting Serangoon Road and Lavender Street, area 304,218 square feet, J. A. Elias \$17,500. Freehold building land fronting Balestier Road, adjacent to Serangoon Road, area 102,736 square feet. Syed Almad bin Yayah \$3,300. Total \$31,400. For other accounts:—Six freehold allotments at Gaylang Road, 3rd mile, total area 12,027 square feet, Assan Mohamed \$850. The steam launch Heather Bell, the property of the late T. Mackie, Low Choon Guan \$2,000.

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R. WOOD, Manager. Hongkong, 1st Mar. 1911. [821]

M. E. CHEUNG, ART PHOTOGRAPHER HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Days 1010, Printing & Engraving. Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1009]

Intimations



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(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

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|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \$40 | | | 6.00 a.m. | 1.50 p.m. | 2.05 " | 8.30 " | " | " | " |
| Y14.95 | | | | | | | " | " | " |
| Y11.50 | | | | | | | " | " | " |
| R 9.60 | | | | | | | " | " | " |

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| 1st Class Fare | Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv. | Changchun (").....Ar. | Mukden (").....Ar. | Dairen (").....Ar. | Shanghai (").....Ar. | Mon. Tues. Wed. | Mon. Tues. Wed. | Mon. Tues. Wed. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| R 9.60 | | | | | | | | |
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* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [728]

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1910.

[28]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 15th, 1911.

A WISE STEP.

The revision of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty seems to be one of the possible first-fruits of the Colonial Conference, if the statement in the "Times" is to be taken as authority. It is not definitely stated that a revision will take place, but the report that such is the case has been welcomed with such favour that it would almost seem impossible that it is not the case. The origin of the statement is Japanese, for in our columns of Thursday we published a telegram to the effect that according to a despatch sent from Tokio to New York the revision of the Anglo-Japanese treaty was regarded as the inevitable outcome of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. The message went further and said that a proposal had come from Great Britain for a modification of the alliance, whereby the clause providing for mutual assistance in time of war shall be made inapplicable when either Power is fighting a nation with whom the other has concluded an arbitration treaty. According to the despatch Japan has agreed. The report would seem to have plenty of foundation, for it will be remembered that quite recently the Japanese government approached Great Britain for a renewal of the treaty which has still a number of years to run. This does not seem to be the only factor in the matter and we venture to think that the war scare in America has had a great deal to do with the proposal for modification. It may be said that there was little foundation for the mild attack of hysteria that the United States suffered from, but the fact remains that by at least one section of the public, war was considered imminent. The Arbitration was not then completed; it is not so now, but the statesmen of Great Britain realised that in the event of war their alliance and the provisions thereof placed them in an awkward position as far as their relations with other parties to other treaties were concerned. It is conceivable that had a war between the two Pacific powers followed the scare, England might have been involved under the terms of the alliance with Japan and, had such an unfortunate contretemps occurred, all the work that Sir Edward Grey had accomplished for peaceful arbitration would have been spoiled and the movement would have suffered a most serious setback. In view of the facts the proposal to modify the alliance in any way that would obviate such a disaster must be welcomed by all those who have the cause of universal peace at heart.

The "Times" seems to expect even more will come out of the modification and considers it highly improbable that the two Powers have not agreed to revise other articles in the treaty with a view to meeting the request of the Japanese government for a prolongation thereof. It is to be hoped that this is the case, for the maintenance of friendly relations with the two nations that are paramount in the Pacific preserves a balance of power that could only be kept otherwise by the retaining of a strong fleet in these waters. The trend of European politics at one time made the withdrawal of the majority of the Pacific squadron and its absorption into the home section a matter of necessity, and it could only be performed while the powers in these waters were in complete accord. Now it is still a matter of importance that the treaty should be continued for the forces that the British have in these waters are totally inadequate in cases of warlike emergency and as regards power England is at present sadly deficient. The reorganising of a new Pacific fleet is a question of time and at the rate that the Admiralty are now progressing that time will be long. From a purely selfish point of view then the prolongation of the Japanese treaty is of great importance but for a world wide reason the completion of the Arbitration is of greater value. It establishes a valuable precedent, and if it will work as the framers desire, it will have a lasting influence on the world and its politics. Consequently it is only right to expect that purely limited treaties such as the Anglo-Japanese should stand in a secondary position and should be modified to meet the requirements of a treaty which tends for the good not of a single power, or even two, but for the good of the whole world.

DAY BY DAY.

The man who looks for an easy job is very apt to find it—and that's the last of him.

The German Mail which left Hongkong on June 15 was delivered in London on July 14th.

A Changchun despatch states that Russia is increasing her troops on the frontier on the ground that the mounted bandits are in great numbers there.

The engagements of the Bishop of Victoria for to-morrow are:—11 a.m., preach at St. John's Cathedral; 6.30 p.m., preach at the Peak Church.

"A horse is man's true friend," said the lover of animals. "He's more like a relation than a friend," replied Farmer Corn-tassel. "He makes me think of my boy Josh—allus ready to eat an' liable to kick if you put him to work."

The "T. of M." is responsible for the following. A young planter having called in the doctor said:— "Now, Sir, I want no more trifling. My illness is serious, and I want you to strike at the root of my disease." "I shall do it," said the doctor, and lifting his walking stick, he smashed it to atoms the whisky decanter which stood on the table.

The Bernese Milk Film.
The beautiful coloured film of the milk industry in the Alps will again be shown at the Victoria Theatre next week.

Typhoon Signal.
A red cone pointing downwards and a drum below were hoisted this morning, indicating a typhoon more than 300 miles away from the Colony in the south easterly direction.

Unlawful Possession of Dynamite.

Inspector Langley, of the Water Police, charged a sumpin man at the Magistracy this morning with being in unlawful possession of 50 lbs. of dynamite. The case was remanded till Wednesday morning, bail being allowed in the sum of \$300.

Typhoon Warnings.
The American Consulate General, in Hongkong, received the following telegrams from the Manila Observatory at 5.30 p.m. yesterday and at 9.20 this morning: Cyclone or typhoon crossing northern Luzon moving W.N.W. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Apurri moving W.N.W.

Canton-Kowloon Railway.
The police force organized for the protection of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, is composed of 125 men who have already completed their course of training. They are being quartered in the temple of the "God of Fire." The force will be divided into companies for patrolling purposes in the railway stations from Canton to Shek Lung. For Shek Lung onward, another force will be formed shortly.

The Victoria Theatre.

The magnificent films of the Coronation celebrations in London and of the Investiture of the Prince of Wales will be shown for the first time in Hongkong at the Victoria Theatre to-night. Considering the marvellously short time in which this enterprising management has succeeded in getting these films prepared in and forwarded from Europe, it is certain that the public of Hongkong will take full opportunity of going to the Victoria Theatre to see these pictures.

Fortification of Canton.

The authorities in Canton are doing their best to transform the city into an impregnable stronghold. It is their intention to establish a fort outside the small northern gate of the city. The two old forts situated in the east and west of the city will be fortified and guarded by soldiers stationed there. In front of these two fortresses, a deep ditch will be dug. It is generally believed that the improvements effected in the fortifying facilities of Canton have been prompted by the recent outbreak.

Chefoo.

The declaration of infection issued against Report of Chefoo has been withdrawn by the Superintendent of Customs and the Consular Body.

Tenders.

Tenders for the repair of the No. 1 Police launch, which was recently seriously damaged by fire in port and starboard bunkers, are now in acceptance. Also for repairs to No. 2 Fire Boat.

Malaysia Rubber Co.

The Malaysia Rubber Company states that in response to the prospectus published by it over 80 per cent. of the issue was subscribed for by the public, the underwriters taking the balance. The directors have gone to allotment on these terms.

Theft.

A report has been received by the Police that last night, \$47 in money and a pair of trousers were stolen from No. 13, Wing Fung Street.

Plague Return.

During the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday four cases of plague were reported in the Colony, bringing the total number of cases occurring since the beginning of the year up to 201.

A Missing Bicycle.

A man went to a bicycle store in Canton Road the other day and hired a machine valued at \$105. It has not yet been returned. Probably, the man is still riding the machine!

Coming Police Court Proceedings.

A European named Braun, employed as a sugar-boiler at Jardine's Refinery, appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning with his head swathed in bandages, which plainly suggested rough treatment. His appearance in Court was in answer to a summons by the chief engineer of the s.s. Charles Hardouin. Some sort of an affair seems to have arisen at Wanchai last night, the nature of which has not been disclosed. The case will come on shortly at the Magistracy. Mr. J. H. Gardiner will appear for the engineer and Mr. M. Reader Harris will represent the sugar-house man.

The Duke of Connaught's Statue.

Seeing the statue of the Duke of Connaught opposite the Blake Pier being surrounded by scaffolding, on which a number of coolies were busily engaged, led our representative to make enquiries as to the reason thereof. The Director of Public Works, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, courteously gave us the required information. "We are putting the statue of the Duke of Connaught on a better pedestal than the present one," he said. "We think this will improve the appearance of the statue but it will be re-erected in practically the same spot that it now occupies."

"Then, it is not true, as has been said, that it will be placed in Statue Square?" queried our representative. "No," was the reply.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Yesterday, we drew attention in our Day by Day column to the fact that the residents in the house above the workshop, 341 Queen's Road West, had been ordered to remove on account of the dangerous state of the building. Visiting the place our representative was informed that during the night of Thursday over forty persons were sleeping in one apartment. During the night two or three of the beams gave way and a portion of the roof fell in. A Chinese woman was asleep just under that portion of the roof and how she escaped injury she cannot say. She told our representative that she thought herself fortunate. There is no doubt about it the house is at present unsafe, but the inmates are in a sad plight. They are willing to comply with the order to remove but are unable to find another residence. The roof is at present supported by bamboo, and under its doubtful shelter the number of persons will have to spend another night or two. A large number of residents in Yee Yick Street, Kennedy Town, have also been ordered to move.

COMPANY MEETING.

National Bank of China, Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., was held this afternoon at the St. George's Buildings when Mr. J. Scott Harston presided.

Those present were Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, Ellis Kadoorie, E. D. Haskell, I. Gourgy, Lau Chu Pak, Lau Wing Ching, Young Pak Leung and Chau Ki Pan and Mr. A. R. Lowe, the liquidator.

The notice of the meeting was read.

The Chairman said: The Extraordinary Resolutions contained in the Notice of the Meeting just read were unanimously passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on the 24th ultimo. There nothing to add beyond informing you that the latest advices from London show that all depositors and customers in London have been asked to close their accounts and those having money with the Bank have largely availed themselves of the opportunity given them. I would add that if the Resolutions are confirmed at this Meeting the Liquidator will be in a position to pay the Shareholders a first dividend of \$70 per share on Monday next, the 17th instant. This will practically exhaust all the available funds, leaving only certain Assets to get in which may take up 3 years to collect so the prospects of a further dividend are likely to be deferred for a long time.

I now propose that the following Extraordinary Resolution be confirmed, viz:

That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands Lowe, Chartered Accountant, of Thorne's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed: That the Liquidator be authorized to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman: That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE.

Hit with a Brick.

The story of a most cowardly assault was related before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this afternoon. It appears that at about one o'clock yesterday, an Indian constable proceeded to arrest a hawk outside the Naval Yard for a certain delinquency, when, without warning, a Chinese employee of the Dockyard savagely attacked the guardian of the peace. The assailant snatched the policeman's whistle and watch, tore his turban and struck him on the root of the nose with a brick, inflicting a wound one inch deep, down to the bone, the bone happily being uninjured. This morning, the aggressive party was brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood as stated and was awarded one month's hard labour for committing the assault, and was fined \$3 for causing the damage.

The victim of the affair is Bhagwan Singh, I.P.C. 701, and, in view of the fact that he stuck to his man despite the serious attack made upon him, we would suggest to the Captain Superintendent to reward him for his pluck in some way.

Sale of Crown Land.

A sale of Crown land will take place on Monday, the 24th inst.

Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Oliphant Hutchinson to be Superintendent of Imports and Exports, and Mr. D. W. Trautman as District Officer for the Northern District of the New Territories.

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

The Season's Prospects.

Before the 22nd of this month, the first round in the Hongkong Water Polo Association will be completed. For some time past the members of the various clubs have been busily preparing for the opening of the season, ridding themselves of superfluous flesh and training for stamina, for only those who have played this vigorous game can understand the full value of stamina. One or two days ago our representative visited the V.R.C. and saw the members of the club's team hard at practice. They were all looking fit and well, and they eagerly await the opening of the season.

An official interviewed, spoke highly of his team, and without being over confident he said that he thought a combined team of Hongkong and Shanghai players could walk through England and give some of the teams there a downright good fight. This is saying a lot, but our informant said he knew the teams in England and the comparison was certainly in favour of the Orientals. "The reason why I say this," he continued, "is because our men, not being held down like they are in England, are continuously in the water. Their whole hearts are in the game and they are imbued with a great amount of enthusiasm."

Reverting to his comment on English water polo teams he said it must be remembered that the English players are not used to sea water and therefore the conditions must tell in favour of those who have played in nothing else. He recognized that if the members of the Oriental teams played in fresh water the same thing might be said in their favour. He promised that the season here would be a good one, and taking everything into consideration the games would be well worth seeing, and hard ones. All the matches will be played in the bath at the Victoria Recreation Club. Below we give the fixtures. The following are the referees: Messrs. A. B. S. Alves, A. A. Alves, W. J. Carroll and Sergeant Truran of the 87th Co. Royal Garrison Artillery.

Fixtures.

First Round.

88th Co., R.G.A. v. B.O.C.

K.O.Y.L.I. v. 87th Co., R.G.A.

V.R.C., a bye.

To be completed by 22nd July.

Second Round.

K.O.Y.L.I. v. 88th Co., R.G.A.

V.R.C. v. B.O.C.

87th Co., R.G.A., a bye.

To be completed by 20th July.

Third Round.

V.R.C. v. K.O.Y.L.I.

87th Co., R.G.A. v. 88th Co., R.G.A.

B.O.C., a bye.

To be completed by 5th August.

Fourth Round.

87th Co., R.G.A. v. V.R.C.

B.O.C. v. K.O.Y.L.I.

88th Co., R.G.A. a bye.

To be completed by 12th August.

Fifth Round.

B.O.C. v. 87th Co., R.G.A.

88th Co., R.G.A. v. V.R.C.

K.O.Y.L.I., a bye.

To be completed by 19th August.

Winner v. Rest.

TRAWLING IN AUSTRALIA.

In view of the forthcoming venture of the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., the following extract regarding trawling on the coasts of New South Wales in Australia may be of interest:—

The Trawling Board has reported highly of the possibilities of trawling along the coast of New South Wales. The board states that the ground is very favourable for the yield of marketable fish, especially between Cape Howe and the Solitary Islands, and in the vicinity of the mouth of the Richmond River. There was also the likelihood of placing upon the market supplies of deep-sea flathead. The board expresses satisfaction with the work of Mr. H. C. Dannovig, the Director of Fisheries for the Commonwealth, and suggests the appointment of a trained biologist, to be permanently attached to the trawling staff.

AN EXPERIMENT.

The tarring of a portion of the surface of Queen's Road, which was spoken of in our columns yesterday, is, it appears, an experiment conducted for the purpose of finding a suitable remedy for the dust nuisance which has become very noticeable of late. On two or three afternoons this week a slight amount of wind has been raising quite a large quantity of dust to the great discomfort of pedestrians. Yesterday coolies employed by the Public Works Department were engaged in sprinkling a portion of the road opposite the Post Office with a tarlike substance which was afterwards rubbed in with a brush.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works, interviewed on the subject, said that the tarring was really a trial of some material, that had been supplied by the Standard Oil Company with the idea of experimenting on the roads of Hongkong.

It is expected that the treatment will have the effect of improving the surface of the road and of preventing the dust nuisance.

"Is there any prospect of your continuing with the treatment?" asked our representative.

"That I cannot say," was the reply. "It all depends upon the results of the experiment, whether in the future anything of the sort will be adopted."

CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 13.

The Director-General of Railways H.E. Tuan Fang will shortly arrive at Canton from Hankow. In addition to taking over the control of the Canton-Hankow railway, he has been entrusted by the President of Posts and Communications with the duty of conferring with the Governor of Macao on the subject of constructing the Canton-Macao Railway and the signing of an agreement for the early completion of the line. On His Excellency's arrival at Canton the Director-General will instruct the Chinese syndicate for the construction of the Chinese section to hurry on with the work and ask the Governor of Macao to have work on the Macao section started at once so that the two sections may be joined for an early opening of the traffic.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—16th July, 6th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.15 a.m., Matins 11 a.m.; Responses, Psalms, Venite, Kyrie; Psalms of the 10th morning; Te Deum, Beker in F.; Jubilate, Macfarren (5th evening); Anthem, "Lift up your heads" Coleridge-Taylor; Hymns, 100 and 310; Holy Communion 12.15 a.m., Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria. Evensong 5.45 p.m., Responses, Psalms, of the 10th evening; Magnificat, Camidge, 12th evening; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 215, 218, (156), 31.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—16th July, 6th Sunday after Trinity. Morning Service at 11 a.m.: Hymn, 310, 219; Venite, 16th Morning, Kompton; Psalm, LXXXIX Weldon; To Deum, Russell, Jones & Pye; Jubilate, Goodson; Hymns, 202, 274, 201. Evening Service at 8 p.m.: Psalms, LXXXIX Turle, LXXXIII Goble, LXXXIV Heywood, LXXXV Hopkins; Magnificat, Matthews; Dous Misereatur; Haerger; Hymns, 24, 18, 31.

Garrison Divine Service.—16th July: Church of England.—The Cathedral, 9.15 a.m., Detention Barracks, 8.30 a.m., Stonecutters Barracks, 11 a.m., Military Hospital, Bowen Road, 6 p.m., Lyenun Barracks, under orders, Kowloon, St. Andrew's Church, 11 a.m., Mount Austin Barracks, under orders, Sanitarium Barracks, under orders, Baptist Congregationalist, Presbyterian, Union Church, 11 a.m., Wesleyan, Wesleyan Church, 10.5 a.m., Mount Austin, 9.5 a.m., Roman Catholic, St. Joseph's Church, 10 a.m., Kowloon, Rosary Church, 9 a.m.

The Right Revd. the Bishop of Victoria will preach at the 9.15 a.m. Parade Service. Christian Science services.—Zetland St. Of Queen's Road Central, Sundays at 11.15 a.m., and Wednesdays at 5.30 p.m.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, the 17th May, 1911, Mr. W. F. Turner, presiding. The assistant secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: The notice of meeting which you have just heard read states the object of the meeting, which is to pass a resolution increasing the borrowing powers of the directors up to an amount equal to three-fourths of the issued capital of the company. The reasons for proposing this resolution are set out so clearly and so fully in the directors' circular to the shareholders of the 31st March last that it is scarcely necessary for me to enlarge upon them. The present borrowing powers of the directors are limited to £500,000, being one-half of the issued share capital of the company. As you are all aware, an issue of that amount in 6 per cent. debentures was made immediately on the formation of the company, the money being required partly for capital expenditure and partly for payment of liabilities of the undertaking when acquired by our company. Our last balance sheet at the 28th Feb., 1910, shows that out of this original issue of £500,000 of debentures £118,540 had been cancelled, either by redemption at the rate of £10,000 per annum in accordance with the terms of the issue or by purchase of debentures on the market, and that £48,540 of debentures purchased and cancelled had been re-issued, leaving a net amount outstanding of £430,000.

This has been further reduced by the sum of £10,000 drawn for redemption on the 1st January last, the present amount outstanding being therefore £420,000.

The capital expenditure since the formation of the company, shown in the balance sheet at the 28th February, 1910, amounted to £259,765, which is nearly £240,000 in excess of the amount of debentures now outstanding. This excess has, of course, been provided by the sums which have been set aside from profits to reserve year by year, and which amounted at the date of the last balance sheet to £245,000.

The time has come when it is necessary to replace a portion of this excess capital expenditure and to make provision for further capital expenditure which may arise in connection with the extension of the company's business.

For some time past our agent and general manager, Major Nathan, has been studying the question of the manufacture and sale of coke, and the further question of the manufacture and sale of sulphate of ammonia, for both of which products there is a large market in the Far East.

Major Nathan has made certain reports to the directors on these subjects, and we have recently had an opportunity of discussing them personally. There would appear to be little doubt from the purely commercial point of view of the desirability of the company adding these two branches to its business, for dealing with, which we have exceptional advantages in the possession of enormous quantities of coal, in our very low cost of production, and in access to the sea at the Port of Ching Wang Tao.

The subject is however a very technical one, and before the directors commit the company to any serious expenditure further investigation on the technical side will have to be made in Europe. To this part of the subject Major Nathan is now devoting himself. We are not yet prepared to make any representations as to the possible or probable effect of the development of these two branches of business. We content ourselves for the present with the statement that the subject is one of considerable magnitude, that it is worthy of the most serious consideration, and that it is our duty to place ourselves in a position which will enable us to deal with it whenever we may decide to do so.

We propose, in order to provide for the company's requirements, to create £250,000 of 6 per cent. second mortgage debentures, and to issue from time to time so much of these second mortgage debentures as may be required, the amount to be issued in the first instance being £50,000.

We shall be nearing the end of the half-year by the time this issue can be made and the proceeds received. The price of the issue has therefore been fixed at 94 per cent., the interest to run as from the 1st July next. We have decided to give the opportunity of subscribing to those shareholders who may be registered on the company's books at the time of the issue, and as we have received a number of letters from shareholders who hold bearer certificates, asking to be allowed to subscribe some part of the issue, we shall announce the issue to the holders of bearer certificates by means of advertisements in the newspapers, in order that they also may have an opportunity of applying.

As stated in the circular of 31st March last, the subscription of this first issue of £50,000 has been guaranteed without charge by a financial group which includes several members of the board. There is, therefore, no question as to the result of this financial operation.

We stated in the circular of the 31st March that the results of the company's business for the year ended 28th February last showed a reduction compared with previous years. In view of the statements made in the directors' report of the 13th October last and at the general meeting held on the 28th October last, this reduction in profit will not have occasioned any surprise; the two causes, namely, the unfavourable condition of trade in China and the competition of the Lanchow Mines, having been dealt with on that occasion. The net profit for the year, however, as advised from China, after putting aside some £35,000 for depreciation, and subject to the audit of the accounts, was equal to 10 per cent. on the capital of the company, and the directors declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent., which became payable on the 1st instant.

We cannot at present say that the state of trade in China shows any improvement. As regards the competition of the Lanchow Company, we stated at the general meeting in October last that it might be our duty to take drastic measures to deal with it, however seriously these measures might affect the profits of the company for the time being. We found it necessary towards the end of last year to meet the competition of the Lanchow Company by reducing our prices for certain classes of coal at many points where they come into contact with us. The result has been, of course, a reduction in our profits, but the consequences to the Lanchow Company have, we believe, been far more serious, and must become still more serious to them as time goes on.

We are asked by shareholders from time to time what is the state of negotiations between the company and the Chinese Government. The proposals made on behalf of the Viceroy of Chihli, which were referred to in the last directors' report, have led to no result. The Chinese Imperial Government showed no favour to the viceroy's proposals, which have accordingly been dropped, and another official has been charged by the Chinese Government to take the matter in hand, but at the present time no negotiations are on foot. The directors feel that, after negotiations of various kinds extending over a number of years and which have been without result, whilst maintaining, as they always have done, a perfectly friendly attitude towards the Chinese authorities, and being always prepared to consider any proposals which may be consistent with the interest of the shareholders, they must apply themselves to the prosecution of the company's business in all directions, irrespective of other considerations, and it is in pursuance of this policy that we submit the resolution which is before you to-day.

I beg to move "That the directors be and are hereby authorised to borrow or raise such further sums of money as they may think fit, but so that the amount borrowed or raised by the company and then outstanding shall not exceed three-fourths of the issued capital of the company."

Mr. Edmund Davis seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

CHINA'S TEA TRADE.

The following from "The Times" Peking correspondent appeared on June 21:—In an instructive paper published in "The Times" of May 5, on the subject of the future of China's tea trade, a correspondent, citing as his authority the Calcutta "Englishman," makes the curious statement that the "Chinese Government contemplates preventing the importation of any tea from other countries." Obviously, if the statement were true, there would be good cause for protest, seeing that China now imports tea from British India and Ceylon to the value in round numbers of £400,000 per annum. But there is no need for anxiety.

The declaration of policy furnished by your correspondent was, it appears, "explicitly made by a Chinese newspaper in Hankow and passed on by Russian firms interested in the import of Indian tea to their representatives in Calcutta, who gave the news to the local papers." It further appears that "the Russian houses protested through their Ambassador (sic), and that the Ambassador opposed the threatened interference with imports." From this your correspondent deduces that "China is not in a position to insist upon adopting any policy, commercial or otherwise, directly opposed to the interests of Russia." He suggests similar action on the part of the British Government, and he asks what steps in the same direction have been taken by the Planters' Associations in London on behalf of British producers.

Presumably they have taken none—they are too well informed. The whole story is a mere's nest. China does not enjoy fiscal autonomy. She cannot increase her import tariff without the consent of all the Powers. She cannot refuse admission to any articles not specified as contraband in her treaties. No responsible Chinese has ever suggested the prohibition of the importation of foreign tea, although such a suggestion may have emanated from an irresponsible native journalist, ignorant of the very existence of treaties. There is really no need for any interference on the part of the British Government such as that suggested by your correspondent.

On the repeated advice of Sir Robert Hart some years ago a reduction was made of the export duty on tea. China is, of course, at liberty to reduce a duty if she wishes, but no further reduction of duty on tea is contemplated, except possibly, of course as part of a general scheme for the abolition of likin and export duties in return for a large increase of import duties. Such increase can only be effected by a revision of the present tariff, which is the lowest tariff in force in any non-Free Trade country in the world. Revision is contemplated, but a revised tariff cannot take effect until it has been approved by all the Powers, and negotiations to that end have not even begun. It is, however, certain that they cannot be much longer delayed, when no doubt the interests of our Indian tea merchants will be adequately safeguarded.

VALUE OF PREFERENCE.

The value of preference in the trade between a parent country and a dependency is shown in a Consular report, just issued, on the trade and commerce of the Philippine Islands. Last year for the first time, the United States treated the islands fiscally as one of the States of the Union, so that American goods entered Philippine territory free of duty and vice versa. The result was that in imports the United Kingdom ceased to lead the way in the year under review, sending some £200,000 worth less than the United States; in exports the former country had dropped to second place, the United States taking £3,000,000 worth against rather more than £1,000,000 worth sent to the United Kingdom. The obvious moral for us is, that if we would return and extend our Colonial trade we must make reciprocal arrangements with our overseas dominions, and give them the same preference in our market which they give to us in theirs.

THE LOSS OF THE ASIA.

San Francisco to be Scene of Court of Enquiry.

The "San Francisco Call" of the 4th ult. says there is going to be an official investigation into the loss of the Pacific Mail liner Asia, whose battered remains now form a permanent feature of the foreground of Finger Rock, a menace to navigation on the South China coast. That no loss of life accompanied the wreck of the liner is said to be due to the good seamanship and steady nerve of Captain Harry Gaukroger, commander of the ship.

The investigation, says the "Call," will be held next Friday at the British Consulate. The Asia is a British ship, and the British authorities will have to pass upon the evidence submitted at the inquiry. British Consul-General William R. Hearn will preside at the inquiry. On board with him will be Captain Mackenzie of the British steamer Strathgairn, and Captain Howe of the British steamer Hornby Castle. In this investigation the underwriters are taking a keen interest, as there are said to have been circumstances attending the manning of the Asia which may invalidate at least the hull insurance. The investigation should have been held at Hongkong, and would have been but for the action of R. P. Schwerin in ordering Captain Gaukroger and the other officers of the Asia home in a hurry.

Captain Gaukroger has steadfastly refused to discuss the loss of the Asia, but some sensational details have been learned from other authentic sources which seem to indicate that the responsibility for the loss of the ship will be laid at the door of R. P. Schwerin.

The investigation is at the request of Captain Gaukroger, who has taken the loss of the ship more seriously to heart than he did the cold dismissal from the service with which R. P. Schwerin greeted him on his return. The Asia went ashore about 5.20 a.m. April 23. The weather was clear until 10 minutes from the time the liner struck. A thick fog shut down, and Third Officer Williams, who was on the bridge, called Captain Gaukroger, as he had been ordered to in case of fog. The ship struck a few minutes after Gaukroger reached the bridge. Williams had not seen Finger Rock before the weather thickened. This rock is visible for more than 15 miles, and half-an-hour before the Asia struck some of the passengers were watching from the portholes the rock that the officer on the bridge never saw. Testimony to this effect will be introduced at the inquiry.

The look-out on the Asia that morning was a Chinese. There were two quartermasters on duty. One was at the wheel. The other was cleaning brass. Passengers saw Finger Rock. Williams didn't, and if Captain Gaukroger had not acted promptly when he got on the bridge and driven the ship full speed ahead on to the ledge, where it now hangs, the Asia, with its bottom ripped open, would have been at the bottom before any of the passengers could have left their staterooms.

The "Call" publishes certain statements as to the incompetency of the Third Officer, etc., which prior to the inquiry it seems injudicious to publish.

Consul-General Hearn said the investigation would be held in private, and that the findings would be forwarded to the Board of Trade in England.

The decision of the British Consul-General to hold the inquiry in private seems inexplicable. The loss of any vessel is a matter that affects the travelling public, who ought to be placed in full possession of the details of such an accident.

Lord Rosebery tells a story of a friend of his travelling in the United States at the time of a Presidential election. Political feeling ran high, and in a town visited by the traveller riots occurred one night, in which blood-guns and knives were freely used. The following morning he was being shaved by a negro barber, and remarked on the extreme bluntness of the razor. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "It is very blunt, sir, I was out last night, sir, and do boys."

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.'s Weekly Share Report dated Hongkong, July 14, says that business during the period under review has been fairly active. Rubber stocks have experienced a rise following on the advance of the price of the raw material to 4.10. This quotation has since weakened to 4.7 1-2 and in consequence the rubber share market has had a corresponding reaction.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been largely dealt in at the increased rate of \$805, closing with probable sellers at \$800. The London quotation is unaltered at £87 10/- National Banks (in liquidation) are quoted \$80.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have firmed to \$815 with sales at the rate and Cantons have continued their advance to \$205 for cash and reported forward sales for September at \$209 1-2. North Chinas, after changing hands at Tls. 169, are in demand at Tls. 170.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have enquiries at \$335 without inducing sellers and China Fires have firmed to \$120, at which shares have changed hands.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have sellers at \$31. Indos have not materially altered from last week, being nominally \$64. China and Manilas have buyers at \$10 3-4 and Old Star Ferries at \$28 and the New at \$16 continue in request at quotations with none offering. Shells would appear to be weak in London. The rate, however, is unchanged at 83/-.

Rubber.—The market in China Sugars has been rather excited. Sales have taken place at \$91, and no further sellers are in evidence. Luzons are wanted at \$22 1-2. Sellers are, however, holding back for higher rates.

Mining.—Raubats at \$2 and Chinese Engineering and Minings at Tls. 13 are dull. The latest advices from Shanghai quote Langkats at Tls. 06 with no transactions to report. Tronoh Mines have quietened somewhat, probably due to the settlement proceeding in London.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are quite at \$50. Transactions in Hongkong & Whampoa Docks are reported at \$50 3-4, the market closing firm with no sellers. In Shanghai, Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 84 and Docks at Tls. 57 1-2 are quiet.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been dealt in at \$55. West Points are quieter at \$47. These Companies have just declared interim dividends of \$3 1-2 and \$2 respectively, for the half-year ended 30th June last, payable on 20th instant. Kowloon Lands at \$25 remain in request and Hongkong Hotel Old shares at \$120 and New at \$75 are without feature.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been the medium of a small business at \$5 1-2 with further buyers.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are wanted at \$3 1-2. China Providents are offering at \$7 1-4. Humphreys Estates at 6 1-2, Hongkong Ropes at \$18 1-2, Dairy Farms at \$21 1-2, Electricies at \$21 1-2 and Ices at \$180 are all in request. China Borneos have changed hands at \$9 3-4, William Powells have advanced to \$3 1-2, buyers prevailing.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1.9 11-16 on demand and the T. T. Rate on Shanghai is 74 3-4.

COMMERCE AT GIBRALTAR DEAD.

The "Times" says: "The naval authorities are trying to kill Gibraltar as a commercial centre. It is required as a fortress and as the naval key to the Mediterranean, therefore trade and commerce must be steadily discouraged. Business on 'the Rock' is practically dead. Thirty years ago Gibraltar was an active and progressive commercial centre, to-day it is a ghost of its former self; thirty years hence only those connected with the British army and navy will be seen in its one good street and numerous narrow lanes."

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To-day's Advertisements

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SILESIA"

Captain Reuss, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bill of Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—
Ex a.s. "Portugal" from Seboul.
" " " " from Oporto.

" " " " from Skien.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1911. [36]

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE
Hippodrome Circus
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Location:—CAUSEWAY BAY.

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Children under 12 years Half-Price.

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1286] ROBINSON PIANO CO.

POPULAR
"ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [34]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI"

is expected to leave for SHANGHAI on THURSDAY, the 20th July, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1911. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NORE"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1911. [4]

The Perfect Whisky. See The Name, "D. & J. McCallum".

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July 14, 1911.

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Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Satur., July 22. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Aug. 18.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Satur., Aug. 12. "EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., Sept. 8.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Satur., Sept. 2. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Sept. 29.
"EMPERESS OF AFRICA" Tues., Sept. 12. "EMPERESS OF AUSTRALIA" Fri., Oct. 20.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Satur., Sept. 23. "EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri., Oct. 20.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Satur., Oct. 14. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Nov. 10.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,600 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

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Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (terminal intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port£43. Via New York£45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CHADDUCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
For Steamship On

SHANGHAI-SWATOW (CHOY-SANG).....Sunday, 16th July, D'light.
NINGPO.....
SINGAPORE, PENANG, & CALOUTTA.....NAMSANG*.....Monday, 17th July, Noon.
SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG.....Monday, 17th July, Noon.
TIENSIN, TSINGTAU, CHEONGSHING*.....Saturday, 22nd July, Noon.
WEIHAIWEI.....
MANILA.....YUENSANG*.....Saturday, 22nd July, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kinsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chifoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

General Managers. Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 14th July, 1911. [8]

BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

| Steamer | Tons D W | Captain | On or about |
|----------------|----------|--------------|-----------------|
| "ORTERIC"..... | 11,000 | Jas. Findlay | July 27th. |
| "SUVERIO"..... | 11,000 | F. Cowley | August 22nd. |
| "KUMERIC"..... | 11,000 | G. McGill | September 26th. |

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Attoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780, Hongkong, 6th July, 1911. [805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer | From | Expected on or about | For | Will leave on or about |
|-----------|-------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Tjiluwong | JAVA | 2nd half July | SHANGHAI | 2nd half July |
| Tjimahi | JAVA | 2nd half July | JAVA | 2nd half July |
| Tjipanas | JAPAN | 2nd half July | JAVA | 2nd half July |
| Tjibodas | JAPAN | 2nd half July | JAVA | 2nd half July |
| Tjikini | JAVA | 1st half Aug. | JAPAN | 1st half Aug. |
| Tjilatjap | JAVA | 1st half Aug. | SHANGHAI | 1st half Aug. |
| Tjitaroen | JAVA | 2nd half Aug. | SHANGHAI | 2nd half Aug. |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 875

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| DESTINATION. | STEAMERS. | SAILING DATES, 1911 |
|--|--|---|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID..... | MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mami, T. 3,000 KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, Tons 9,000 IYO MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, Tons 7,000 | WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 21st Aug., at D'light. WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at Daylight. |

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE... SATURDAY, 12th Aug., from KOBE

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KAILUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA | TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 AWA MARU, Capt. I. Izawa, Tons 7,000 | TUESDAY, 13th July, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 P.M. |
|--|---|--|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE..... | KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 7,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 6,000 | FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon. FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon. |
|---|---|---|

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ... WEDNESDAY, 19th July.

KOBÉ & YOKO... THURSDAY, 20th July, at 11 A.M.

KOBÉ and YOKO... YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, T. 5,000

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO... BINGO MARU, Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7000

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.

* Carries dock passengers. † Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

| | YOKOHAMA | KOBÉ | MOJI | NAGASAKI |
|-----------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| | RETURN. | RETURN. | RETURN. | RETURN. |
| 1st Class | \$120 | \$110 | \$100 | \$90 |
| 2nd " | \$80 | \$70 | \$60 | \$50 |

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager. [5]

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For | STEAMERS. | To SAIL. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| SHANGHAI | "CHINHUA" | 16th July, M'night. |
| HAIPHONG | "SUNGKIANG" | 18th " 10 A.M. |
| TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN | "KUEICHOW" | 18th " 4 P.M. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | "TAMING" | 18th " 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "ANHUI" | 20th " 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "CHENAN" | 22nd " M'night. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | "TEAN" | 26th " 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "LINAN" | 27th " 4 P.M. |

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

† AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

† MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation midships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft.

† SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE. TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinkua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 31, Hongkong, 16th July, 1911. [5]

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

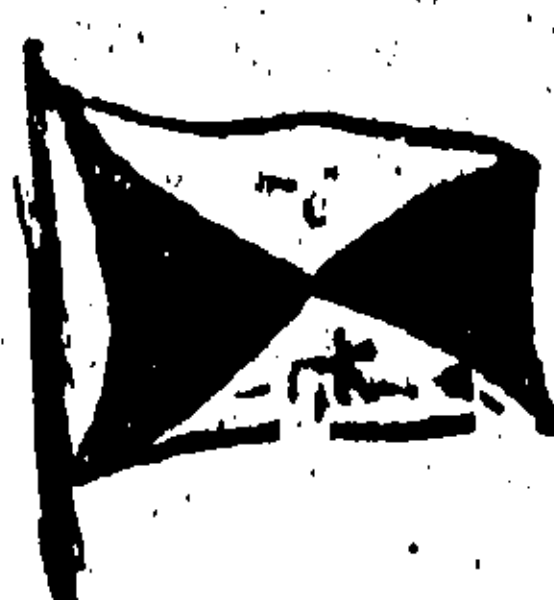
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

| OUTWARD. | HOMEWARD. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: | For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: |
| S.S. Silas 16th July | S.S. "Silvia" 22nd July |
| " Ambria 28th July | For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: |
| " Alecia 9th Aug. | S.S. "Spezia" 2nd Aug. |
| " Freudenfels 25th Aug. | For Havre & Hamburg: |
| " Suevia 6th Sept. | S.S. "Liberia" 7th Aug. |
| " Saolsen 20th Sept. | For Rotterdam & Hamburg: |
| " Bayern 6th Oct. | S.S. "Segovia" 12th Aug. |
| | For Havre, Hamburg & Antwerp: |
| | "Saxonia" 17th Aug. |

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1911. [568]

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

| Steamship. | Tons. | Captain. | For | Sailing Date. |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ZAFIRO..... | 4000 | M. C. Smith. | MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | THURSDAY, 20th July, 4 P.M. |
| RUBI | 4000 | S. Crosby | MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | MONDAY, 31st July, 4 P.M. |

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [14]

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

| For | Steamship | Captain | Tons | Leaving |
|-----|-----------|---------|------|---------|
| | | | | |

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,
24, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 118, Hongkong, 12th June, 1911. [1098]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

| Steamers | Arrive Hongkong from Australia | Leave Hongkong for Australia |
|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| EMPIRE | 3rd July | Saturday, July 22. |
| ST. ALBANS | 28th July | " Aug. 19. |
| EASTERN | 26th Aug. | " Sept. 16. |

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents. [967]

TOYO KISEN KA'SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

| Steamer | Tons | Captain | Date of Sailing |
|--------------------|--------|---------------|------------------------|
| America Maru | 11,000 | A. G. Stevens | Friday, July 21, Noon. |
| Tenyo Maru | 21,000 | E. Brant | Friday, July 28, Noon. |
| Nippon Maru | 11,000 | H. S. Smith | Friday, Aug. 18, Noon. |

† Triple Screw, turbine engines. † Twin Screw.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 11th July, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of MEXICO at MANAGUA.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican Ports and Chilean Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

| Steamer | Tons | Captain | Date of Sailing |
|-----------------|--------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Kiyo Maru | 17,200 | H. Nishi | Tuesday, Aug. 15, Noon. |
| Buyo Maru | 10,800 | K. Hashimoto | Saturday, Oct. 11, Noon. |

The "KIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 11th July, at Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier). [665]

COMMERCIAL

Shanghai Share Report

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s report dated Shanghai, July 7 states that transactions during the week have been few in number and represent merely a small bulk of shares; it is not possible to chronicle any very perceptible rise in rates, but the market continues steady at its present low level. The summer holidays took place on the 1st and 3rd inst., on which dates the Exchange was closed. Insurance, Shipping, Docks, Wharves, Mining, and Lands;—no official business reported. Rates in these stocks remain almost exactly the same as last week. Banks remain steady at \$017. Plantations.—Transactions took place only in Anglo-Dutch, Gula-Kalumpungs, Siaks, Ziangbes, and Semambus, at price noted on our list.

Cottons.—Ewos have improved 2.1-2.2 points on last week's rate of Tls. 65, and are in strong demand at present quotation.

Industrials.—Langkats has changed hands during the week from Tls. 97 to Tls. 98, and at the close remain fairly steady at Tls. 98.

Stores, Hotels and Miscellaneous.—No business reported.

Debentures.—Debentures, generally speaking, are in demand at current rates.

Rubber Quotations.—London quoted Para Rubber, fine hard euro, spot or near, on June 20, 4s. 1-1-2d. value; 30, 4s. 0.1-2d. value; June 1st 4s. 0.1-2d. value; 3, 4s. 1d. value; 4, 4s. 4-1-1-2d. value.

Sterling Quotations.—The T.T. Rates on London to-day is 2s. 4-7-8d.

The following is the business recorded:—

June 30.—Langkats Tls. 96 and Tls. 97-1-2 cash. Ewos Tls. 65 cash. Amherst Tls. 5 cash. Anglo-French Lands Tls. 92 cash.

July 1.—Banks closed for Summer holidays.

July 3.—Banks closed for Summer holidays.

July 4.—Langkats Tls. 98 cash. Ewo Cottons Tls. 65 cash. Anglo-Dutch Tls. 1-1-4 cash. Siaks Tls. 2 cash.

July 5.—French Municipal 6 percent debentures Tls. 103 cash. Municipal 6 percent debentures (1907) Tls. 105. Gula-Kalumpungs Tls. 12 cash. Ziangbes Tls. 4 cash.

July 6.—H.S. Banks \$017-2 cash. French Municipal 6 percent debentures Tls. 103 cash. Langkats Tls. 98 cash. Semambus Tls. 0.50 cash. Gula-Kalumpungs Tls. 11.90 cash. Waterworks Tls. 375 cash.

Shanghai Piece Goods.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade says:—

An active demand still continues, and though the news of the American Cotton Crop that is coming in bids operators pause, there is nothing in the home markets to cause them any uneasiness for the present. Manufacturers' commitments, based on the higher price for the raw staple, are so extensive and for so far ahead now, no very serious decline can be expected in price. With really moderate supplies here on the whole, favourable prospects for the cross over a greater part of the country, and depleted stocks in the consuming districts, there does not seem to be much fear of anything like a collapse in the market.

What forward engagements the dealers have are mostly for goods to arrive at fairly high prices; it would not be beneficial to them, therefore, if prices came down before they had a chance of realising. To what extent they are interested in the forward business recently contracted with Manchester it is difficult to say, but it would be to a sufficient extent to convince them of the firmness of manufacturers and the almost impossibility of obtaining any concessions on the prices they quote.

This market certainly seems quieter at the moment, which is probably only a lull, after the rather free buying that has been going on lately, chiefly for Hankow. That large distributing centre is, however, probably affected by the floods in the upper Yangtze region, which delays the delivery of cargo from that port. Except perhaps for Yunnan the clearances of goods from here are exceptionally favourable.

THE NEW SHIPPING CONVENTIONS.

(Continued from last Saturday)

Article 6. The right of action for the recovery of damages resulting from a collision is not conditional upon the entering of a protest or the fulfilment of any other special formality.

All legal presumptions of fault in regard to liability for collision are abolished.

Article 7. Action for the recovery of damages is barred after an interval of two years from the date of the casualty.

The period within which an action must be instituted for enforcing the right to obtain contribution permitted by paragraph 3 of article 4 is one year from the date of payment.

The grounds upon which the said periods of limitation may be suspended or interrupted are determined by the law of the court where the case is tried.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to provide, by legislation in their respective countries, that the said periods shall be extended in cases where it has been possible to arrest the defendant vessel in the territorial waters of the State in which the plaintiff has his domicile or principal place of business.

Perhaps the most important of all the alterations in the law is that which will be made in accordance with article 6 of the Convention, whereby it is declared that "All legal presumptions of fault in regard to liability for collision are abolished."

The existing law is governed by the provisions of Section 419 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, whereby it is provided as follows:—"Where in a case of collision it is proved to the court before whom the case is tried, that any of the collision regulations have been infringed, the ship by which the regulation has been infringed shall be deemed to be in fault, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the circumstances of the case made departure from the regulation necessary."

Therefore, at present, in every case where it is proved, or admitted, that one ship in collision failed to observe any one of the regulations, her breach of which might by any possibility have contributed to the collision, she is necessarily held to be in fault, or partly in fault, for the collision, unless it is proved on her behalf that "the circumstances of the case made departure from the regulation necessary." The burden of proof is upon her to show either (1) that the infringement of the regulation could not by any possibility have contributed to the collision (The Duke of Buccleugh (1891 A.C. 310), or (2) that a departure from the regulations was necessary in order to avoid immediate danger, although such departure ultimately proved to be ineffective to prevent the collision which occurred.

In a vast majority of the reported cases, in fact in practically every case where a breach of one or more of the Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at sea is proved to have been committed by one ship, it has been found impossible to prove that such breach might not by some possibility have contributed to the collision, e.g. where a ship in a fog has failed to stop her engines immediately on the whistle of another ship being heard, although she has subsequently been navigated with perfect seamanship, she has been held to blame for a collision, because, had she obeyed the regulation, she might not have reached the spot where the collision took place. (The Britannia 1905 P. 98).

By this article of the new convention the law in this respect will be altered to what it was in former days, and, although one of two ships in a collision may be found to have committed a breach of one of the regulations, she will not be held to be in fault merely for that reason, but only if the breach did in fact contribute to the collision, to the extent that it would not have occurred had she obeyed the Regulation ("Tuff v. Warman" 2 C. B. 740).

Article 8. After a collision, the master of each of the vessels in collision is bound, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his vessel, her crew and her passengers, to render assistance to the other vessel, her crew and her passengers.

It is likewise bound so far as possible to make known to the other vessel the name of his vessel and the port to which she belongs, and also the names of the ports from which she comes and to which she is bound.

A breach of the above provisions does not of itself impose any liability on the owner of a vessel.

Article 9. The high contracting parties whose legislation does not forbid infringement of the preceding article bind themselves to take or to propose to their respective Legislatures, the measures necessary for the prevention of such infringement.

The high contracting parties will communicate to one another as soon as possible the laws or regulations which have already been or may be hereafter promulgated in their States for giving effect to the above undertaking.

A further Statutory presumption of fault for a collision exists under the present law (Section 422 of the Merchant Shipping Act) when "one of the ships fails to stand by the other for the purpose of rendering assistance if necessary, or if her navigator fails to give to the person in charge of the other ship the name of his own vessel, the port to which she belongs, from whence she came, and the port to which she is bound."

By Article 8 of the new Convention, although the obligations of the master of each of the vessels in collision to stand by the other vessel, and to give the names, etc., of his vessel, are repeated, it is expressly provided that "a breach of their provisions" does not of itself impose any liability on the owner of a vessel.

Therefore, although the fact that one of two ships in collision fails to stand by the other, and her master declines to give her name and destination, but sails away from the scene of the disaster as quickly as possible, will not create any presumption of liability on the part of that ship, nevertheless it will be sufficient to raise a very strong suspicion that she was in fault for the collision. As the writer has said "The mere fact of her master, or the person in charge of a ship, having sailed away instead of standing by, would necessarily tend to discredit any evidence by him to the effect that he had complied with the Regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea. A man to whom the dictates of humanity are nothing, cannot be expected to have any regard for the truth."

This article of the new Convention will in no way affect the personal liability of the master, or person in charge, of a ship failing to stand by after a collision. By section 423 (3) of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 it is provided that such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, if he is a certificated officer, shall be liable to have his certificate cancelled or suspended.

Article 10. Without prejudice to any conventions which may hereafter be made, the provisions of this convention do not affect in any way the law in force in each country with regard to the limitation of shipowners' liability, nor do they affect the legal obligations arising from contracts of carriage or from any other contracts.

Article 11. This convention does not apply to ships of war or to Governmental ships appropriated exclusively to a public service.

Article 12. The provision of this convention shall be applied as regards all persons interested when all the vessels concerned in any action belong to States of the high contracting parties, and in any other cases for which the national laws provide.

Provided always that—

1. As regards persons interested who belong to non-contracting States, the application of the above provisions may be made by each of the contracting States conditional upon reciprocity.

2. Where all the persons interested belong to the same State as the court trying the case, the provisions of the national law and not of the convention are applicable.

Article 13. This convention extends to the making good of damages which a vessel has caused to another vessel, or to goods or persons on board either vessel, either by the execution or non-execution of a manoeuvre or by the non-observance of the regulations even if no collision had actually taken place.

By Article 13 of the Convention it is provided that the Convention "extends to the making good of damages which a vessel has caused to another vessel, or to goods or persons on board either vessel, either by the execution or non-execution of a manoeuvre, or by the non-observance of the regulations, even if no collision had actually taken place."

The existing law, whereby the Admiralty Court has jurisdiction "to decide all claims and demands whatsoever in the nature of damage received by any ship," whether or not such damage has been occasioned by an actual collision, will not be altered by this Article, which is apparently intended merely for the purpose of making the provisions of the Convention applicable to all cases when damage has been caused by the negligent navigation of a ship.

It was formerly doubted whether the Admiralty Court had jurisdiction to entertain an action for damage which had not been caused by actual collision, but it is now well settled that the Admiralty Court has such jurisdiction. So, in the case of "The Industrie" L. R. 3 A and F 303 where a ship had improperly anchored in the fairway of a narrow channel, and exhibited no light, another ship, the helm of which was put hard a port to avoid running into the one at anchor, and consequently went aground, was held entitled to recover damages from the ship so improperly anchored. And, in the later case of "The Port Victoria" (1902) P. 26, where one ship slipped her anchor and put out to sea, to avoid a collision with another vessel which had negligently been allowed to drag her anchor, she was held entitled to recover damages from the other vessel. Again, in the case of "The Sisters" 1 P. D. 117 where a collision between two ships was caused by the improper manoeuvre of a third vessel in crossing the bows of one of the ships in collision, the third vessel was held liable.

It is important to note that it is expressly provided by Article 12 of the new Convention that its provisions do not apply to cases where all the persons interested belong to the same State as the court trying the case, in which event it is provided that "the provisions of the national law, and not of the convention, are applicable."

This being so, where a collision takes place between two British ships, but no damage is sustained by any foreigner, or foreign owner of cargo, on board either ship, and the case is tried in a British Court, all the existing laws, if they remain unaltered by legislation, will apply, both as regards the statutory presumption of liability, and the division of loss where both ships are held to blame. It is thought probable, however, that express legislation will be enacted, bringing the national law into line with the provisions of the Convention.

No alteration of the existing law is effected by the remaining article 14—17.

EAST JAVA RUBBER.

Presiding at the general meeting of the East Java Rubber Company, Mr. Fredk. A. Roberts said that they were greatly disappointed with the result of the year's working. They had expected a trading profit of £3,650, and had only made £1,244. The cause of this lay in the failure of their Castilloa trees, and the conclusion was that the climate was not suitable for this species of rubber.

They expected, about £5,000 for coffee, which would help their finances, and, as they anticipated a considerably larger crop next year, he thought they would have enough money to carry them through until the Hevea rubber came into bearing. The report and accounts were adopted.

WHY LONDON IS THE CENTRE.

THE MAGIC LODESTONE IN THE CITY.

(Continued from last Saturday) for a period of fifty years remained so. The tribes round about, having no conception of commerce, avoided it; and possession was not taken again, say some historians, until merchants once more brought arms and armor, established themselves in the grassgrown streets and began trading their goods for wool and hides.

London now has vigorous competition not only in other countries but from other great British cities that have arisen at home. It is still the world's largest seaport in tonnage and its annual trade in dollars, counting goods that come and go by railroad, exceeds twenty billions. The magnitude of this figure may be realized when it is known that it amounts to several billion dollars more than the entire manufacturing output of the United States. Nearly half the imports and exports of the British Isles pass through London. A vast proportion of the goods made in England's busy northern counties go down to London to be sold and shipped and financed. From all over the world come raw materials and manufactures to be passed through the enormous, elastic, silent sorting and adjusting machine that is London.

Every week the steamer from South Africa brings gold from the Transvaal, now the leading producer of the metal. In London the goldsmiths and bullion brokers have first pick, the latter buying what is needed for shipment to other countries, handling it on the slightest fraction for a cent for his profit and shipping it away. The Bank of England takes the rest, and adds it to the banking balance of the world. Silver is handled in a similar way, being shipped off to China or to India, where small polished bars are bought by the Hindu to be hoarded or to be made into bracelets and anklets for his wife, who is the family bank.

Diamonds and other gems are likewise drawn to London, where the world's trade is controlled in the Hatton Garden region of the city. Shabby men, looking as though they had not ten shillings in the world, meet in shabby offices and taverns to deal in values that run into millions of sterling yearly.

Raw furs are trapped in Siberia and America and go to London to be graded and sold by auction to Russians and Americans, who take them back home again. Why? Because one of the principal elements of value in furs is close matching of skins. The market at College Hill, Queen Street, is the world's chief selling centre. "London dye" has long been the highest term representing value in seal skin. Hundreds of thousands of pelts pass through London yearly; and London adds value to them.

In one section of this amazing market the prices of the major staples, like wheat and wool, are made for the world. In another section a few men meet in a room and gauge the price of a minor staple, like ivory. One narrow lane is the world's spice market and another the centre for the world's old woolen rags, brought together to make shoddy up in Yorkshire, where they boast that they can spin anything that has two ends to it.

All over the globe nowadays, of course, London meets competition. Goods try to go by the shortest route. Everybody tries to save brokerage and profit. The American worsted mill buys a cargo of wool in Australia. The Chinaman sends over to San Francisco for silver.

In spite of it all, London continues to be the world's trade centre, because trade is drawn to it with an irresistible magnet.

In the United States there is always much newspaper rejoicing at the end of each fiscal year, when we take stock of exports and imports and find that the balance of trade stands in our favour. If we have sold more to foreign countries than we have bought of them, things look good. If the figures go the other way things look bad.

Now this balance of trade is always dead against John Bull. For more than sixty years he has bought more than he has sold, in so far as his figures of imports and exports show. Last year the difference amounted to some seven hundred and fifty million dollars—John Bull bought more than he sold, to that amount.

If we owed such a trade balance the figures might well scare us. It would take our whole cotton and potato crops to pay the bill; but John Bull is not frightened, for that apparent balance against him is the magnet that draws trade to London—his commercial lodestone.

Lately, to be sure, a good many Britons have been taught, for political purposes, to shudder every time they see that excess of imports and to feel cold chills at the sight of something made in America or Germany for sale in a British shop; but the bigger the apparent balance against John Bull the better off he is, because those figures are just a memorandum that foreigners owe him so much wealth in goods.

It is easy to get turned upside down in fiscal thinking. Most people think of money as wealth rather than of goods; but goods are the real wealth. The nation that has the balance of goods after all the international trading is done is the richest. John Bull finishes his fiscal year with goods piled high on his doorstep; and all around the world ships are bringing more goods toward London.

How does he do it? If our balance of trade goes against us we have to hurry all our spare cotton and foodstuffs to Europe—and then send over bonds and stocks as well. In effect, we clean out the pantry and mortgage the house; but John Bull's "unfavourable" trade balance is already paid. He meets it with what are termed "invisible exports."

First come his ships. Nearly half the mercantile marine of the world is his and he is always earning money from other nations by carrying freight, passengers and mails.

Brokerage and banking profits on goods at home, fire and marine insurance on goods at home and abroad, profits on money sent to finance goods and crops all over the world, profits on the American tourist's shopping and his letter of credit—all these many items also count as invisible exports and help to draw goods.

Last come John Bull's foreign investments; for, in addition to his purchases of goods each year, he sends abroad hundreds of millions of dollars to develop railroads, mines, plantations and factories, and to finance foreign governments and cities. He has been sending tens of millions of dollars abroad each year for two generations. Some of it has been lost forever, but much of it is profitably invested. Interest upon it and dividends from it are ceaselessly flowing toward London. They go, first, as money; but dividends and interest soon come back for reinvestment and then goods must be sent.

So, when the farmer harvests his crop, and the manufacturer finishes his goods, and the miner brings up copper or gold, and the native collects crude rubber, they are taken down to the railroad and sent off, marked:

J. B. LONDON

This Side Up. Use No Hooks. The railroad carries them to the seaboard and pays London a dividend. The local bank buys a bill of exchange in payment and pays London a discount. British ships take them aboard and pay London a profit. Finally, in London, there are brokerage, insurance and banking profits; and then the stuff, perhaps, is sent up into the Midlands, to be made into goods and exported again at still further profits.

Sometimes, in the flush of good times, we Americans take stock of our activities and imagine that we are becoming a dangerous rival of London as a trade and banking centre; but the truth is that our facilities for handling foreign trade are still rudimentary and we are by no means always able to bank for ourselves. American ships earn profits chiefly on the Great Lakes and along our seaboard. American investments in foreign countries

—apart from Canada—amount to nothing. In farming, mining and manufacturing we are eminently successful; but against the tremendous banking and trading lodestone of London we exert scarcely the pull of a twopenny toy magnet.

Even the news takes on a tone of world trade in London.

American dailies devote a large part of their space to the latest local murder, the current political program at the state capital or at Washington and the prominent personalities of the moment. Foreign news is always remote from our interests.

In London, news is just the other way about. A local murder is probably chronicled in six lines at the bottom of a column, under the staid heading of "Dreadful Occurrence," while a leading article is devoted to the forthcoming note to Persia or a consideration of the new Japanese tariff. Everything bearing on customs duties, international treaties, parliamentary proceedings or political changes anywhere on earth is of direct and peculiar importance to Londoners. The city is filled with middlemen of every variety, each with his own trade lingo and equipped to take off every shade of discount or brokerage. Men with no capital to speak of have shipped loads of jute or soy beans on the high seas and make fortunes dealing in goods they never see. So everybody is concerned with news that foreshadows changes in conditions anywhere on earth.

A Whitechapel murder may be truly a dreadful occurrence, but it will not affect the bank rate. If six prominent Chinamen in Hongkong cut off their pigtails, however, it may mean that the bottom will fall out of spot silver of its own weight at the next weighing. In other words, London takes the Wall Street view of the world—a brokerage and investing view. It trims discounts off every event, reduces the future to bare net and hopes for the worst, with theological outcome that it is always suffering from the many disasters that never happen.

An optimistic young fellow from Chicago went to London to open a selling agency. When he left home business was booming. After six months on the other side, though, he was out of touch with his own country except for the American news in London papers. This dealt wholly with railroad and corporation reports, rumours of broken diplomatic relations at Washington, bad weather, warnings of shrinkage in steel orders and similar matters, which our newspapers mercifully bury in the market page. He got awfully gloomy about his native country and the selling agency made very slow progress.

One day, when he had been in London a year, a friend dropped in from New York. They went out to dinner. The Chicagoan recounted his troubles and was full of conservative forebodings.

"The moment business gets the least bit better at home," he said, "I'll chuck it and go back, you bet!"

"Better?" said the friend. "Why, the whole country is working over time now! Crops never were so big or money so plentiful. The reason you get on badly here is that your house is too far behind its orders to back you up."

"You don't say so!" said the Chicagoan. "Why, Bill, I'd have gone back six months ago, but ever since I began reading the American news in these London papers I've been afraid to. Yes, sir! I've been afraid that if I went back I couldn't get another job."

Gallery Humour.

Sir Charles Santley has a favourite story of gallery humour. In "Faust," upon Valentine's death after the duel, Martha had rushed in at the head of the crowd. She raised Valentine's head, and was holding him in her arms. There was a death-like silence in the house, and the audience gazed expectantly at the stage, which was shadowed in darkness. Suddenly a voice from the gallery inquired, "What are ye glowin' at him for? Loose his weskiet, yin o' ye."

A SHORT SERMON.

The Two-Talent Man.

He also that had received two talents came and said, Lord, thou deliverest unto me two talents: behold I have gained two other talents beside them.—St. Matthew, XXV, 22.

In the great parable of the talents are three men to whom our attention should be drawn,—not two. Yet, as a rule, the man who received five talents and the man who received one talent are ones held up to us.

The man who was given two talents is nearly always neglected, or quickly disposed of as a sort of "super" in the play. The small amount of attention he gets would seem to indicate that his place was not important, after all.

Yet it may be that he is the most important of the three; that the lesson taught by his course exceeds in value that taught by either of his companions. For he was the average man, and since the average man has on his side some 75 per cent. of the whole race, what has to do with him may truly be said to concern all mankind.

Let us look at this average man. He was given two talents,—less than half as much money as the man ahead of him and twice as much as the man behind. It is to be inferred from this gift that he was just an ordinary, steady-going, faithful servant.

There was nothing unusual about him,—indeed, as has been said, he seems to have fallen into innocuous desuetude, as a more connecting link between his two brother servants. Just as there is nothing unusual about the vast majority of men to-day.

He took his two talents without complaint,—he did not whine and sulk because another servant was given five. He took what was given him and he made full use of the gift.

When his master returned and required of the three servants an accounting, the man to whom he had given two talents told how he had increased them to four talents, and this ratio of increase was exactly the same as that obtained by the superior man who had received five talents.

Likewise, his reward was the same as that of the five-talent man,—"Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy lord."

All of which should be, as it doubtless is intended to be, a message of comfort and encouragement to the average man.

For with this average man, as with the unusual man, the measure of service is not the measure of results obtained, but the measure of use.

Whatever the Creator may have purposed when He planned that the majority of men should be average men—two-talent men—it is certain that this parable of the talents makes plain the equality of faithful men in the sight of the Lord who gives all gifts and who varies His giving.

And whatever man may crave to be; however genius and apparently brilliant success in worldly ways may move the mass to something akin to envy, the two-talent man in this parable says to the mass, "The same ratio of increase brings the same reward, no matter how the resultant sums may vary."

Army Field Bakery.

At San Antonio, Texas, in the big military camp, twelve huge ovens that stand out in the open produce 20,000 lb. of the finest bread daily, baked in 10,000 creamy loaves. Pies, cakes, and pastry of all kinds are baked when the ovens are not filled with "the staff of life." The bakery at the camp is described with illustrations, in the June number of "Popular Mechanics Magazine." The writer says: "The ovens stand twelve in a row, and on either side of them is a line of tents, in some of which the materials are kept, in others the sponges are set, the dough 'proved,' or let rise, kneaded, and made into loaves, and in still others the bread is cooled, and kept on racks of wire netting. All this equipment, including the oven, is collapsible, and each unit, consisting of the two tents, one oven, the necessary sponge cans, dough troughs, kneading tables, bread racks, &c., may be folded or teleported and packed on one wagon; the total weight falling under 3,000 lb."

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

WOMAN AND THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

Not a few people of a certain type are becoming greatly alarmed at the progress of the feminist movement; they see in it nothing but disorder; it is to them but one more shocking innovation; they speak of it with the same scorn that their fathers spoke forty years ago of social reforms; of modern music, of dirigible balloons. Let them talk; the scoffers will soon change their attitude; to defend the cause of woman is to serve the cause of Peace. It is an act of voluntary control, the stronger giving way before the weaker; man grows and becomes a civilized being in proportion as he becomes less brutal and domineering. There are not two types of kindness—the man who is cruel to animals has no pity for his child, for his wife, for his neighbour, for the people at large. It is all a single problem; there can be neither internal nor external security for a country where violence goes unchecked.

Violence is the common enemy. Humanity is now beginning to understand this in spite of the thousand things which seem to prove the contrary. The influence of humanity is in every campaign against violence, against the abuse of power; it is on the side of the victims. Realizing that the future is at stake humanity is on guard; everywhere steam and electricity have placed in communication the millions who were once in hopeless isolation, but who are now sustaining each other and co-operating in plans for the future. In a word, the weak realizing themselves to be in the majority, have become the strong and are organizing in their own defence. It is a great step in advance.

In man's own interest it is most important that woman should be free, because it is man who is degraded by the present state of affairs. "La servitude abusive les amène jusqu'à s'en faire aimer," and this is surely true of the master. Every tradition of tyranny is bound up in and falls back upon the domination of woman. In so far as man renounces these traditions of domination, woman breathes freely and the standard of society is raised. The emancipation of woman has followed the progress of the sun and of civilization itself. In the Far East the Chinaman, mutilating her feet, brought her to the level of a household chattel; in the Orient she lived veiled hidden—more a prisoner than a bird in its cage. Those barbarous customs, indeed, are dying out. I have been told that the Japanese never strikes a woman, although in European Turkey I have seen women in the caravans trudging like Soudanese slaves with heavy loads upon their backs. In France the real Frenchwoman, who is being far different from the extraordinary creatures described by some of our novelists, appears to make it a point of honour to hide her good qualities. She is lost to view behind the shining personality of her husband, her father, her son. She asks for no reward beyond the privilege of working for them. Think twice before pitying her when she is ill treated. She would reply as she did in Moliere's time: "Et si'il me plait a moi d'être battue!"

The natural result of this incomparable devotion, ill-requited as it is, is a sort of family egoism; and the woman, by her very devotion to the well-being of the household, is in reality undermining its future to the detriment of her own sex and of the public good. Outside the family, to which she devotes herself—and where by the way, one result of her over-solicitude is that far too few children are brought into the world—it makes little difference to her how badly the State treats women in general. She does not leave her home and she fails to see that in neglecting the liberty of others she gives up her own. Subordinated as she is by custom and law, she is satisfied if she is politely treated in society and respected at home.

In England woman demands more; she worries little about her welfare, but, in the middle class and in the aristocracy, at any rate, she receives more consideration.

In America and in the English colonies her triumph is complete. In a country peopled by immigration the position of woman rises rapidly as the result of the spirit of liberty and of the full exercise of her responsibility. She could not live at all if the general interest did not protect her energetically against the rigors of the new environment. Through her are kept alive the memories of the distant fatherland, of the forefathers, of the abandoned hearth; she is the hope of the new race; she is the Good Fairy; she represents comfort, to say nothing of charm. It is not astonishing that she should turn this reversal of position to her own profit and to the profit of her children. Within a few years, I have seen the accomplishment of great advances in America in the education of women and of children, and as an inevitable consequence, in education toward Peace. Nothing, indeed, compares in importance with this fundamental work.

Woman now rules her husband and the child rules the household. This change is well illustrated by the charming story of an American grandfather at a family dinner. When asked if he liked the chicken's wing, he replied: "I have never tasted it. When I was a youngster it went to our parents; to-day it goes to our children." These children, spoiled though some of them may be, are free beings. At a memorable meeting in New York, when I spoke to an audience of children, they seemed to me to be the direct heirs of the generosity of their forefathers; the emancipation of the slave, perhaps, did more for the liberators than for those who were freed.

The same thing has happened in the Scandinavian countries, where the people have grown in spirit in proportion to the growth of their liberty. In Russia, and thence throughout the intellectual world, the works of Tolstoi, especially the "Resurrection," make the strongest of pleas in favour of woman, while the Russian spirit, as shown in its literature and its art, is essentially a cry for justice and against War.

I dare not speak of Germany lest I should be unfair. I believe that conditions are far better than they appear to be from what the foreigner can see of German life. There, also, woman effaces herself too much, but it seems to me that the children, who are certainly far more numerous, are less spoiled and more respected than in France, that the lesson of the sound old adage, "Maxima debetur pueris reverentia," has been better learned. But how hard it is to judge of Germany under its incubus of militarism! I often ask myself what Beethoven would have thought of our day and of the fact that the people whose almost superhuman gentleness he had symbolized, had thus become one great army. In Germany, as in France, the women are primarily at fault, being the first to seek a master, and consequently giving the preference to the brilliant soldier over the humble civilian. It is said, indeed, that the Government counts so strongly on this, that it influences the military budget. There should be a saving of millions yearly in the victualling of the army, if it be true, as the uncharitable say, that every cook has her own particular soldiers whom she delights to feed.

There is indeed much to be done to raise the condition of woman in our old Europe. The Dutch proverb, "Every man should choose his own potato and his own wife," shows clearly enough her present lowly place.

The fact that woman is weak does not in itself explain why she is not properly treated. Man is not as bad as all that, and, in any case, woman has other weapons as powerful as force with which to oppose him. Since the fall of the first man and her alleged responsibility therefor, down to the governments of to-day, which have never ceased to fear her, it is for these very weapons—it is for her wiles that she pays, even more than for her physical weakness. Let us be frank; woman has always had against her the governmental tradition, and consequently discriminatory legislation. The Salic law is something else than the law of the strongest. History makes it clear that it is a law of public safety. Why should this be?

(To be continued next Saturday.)

POKER.

In an Interesting Game the Winner Enriches His Purse \$100—Loser Tries to Get Even, But Fails.

"There's mo' n one way to look at most things," remarked old man Greenhut as he gazed through his front window at a small but extremely expeditious procession which was passing up the street in front of his little saloon in Arkansas City.

There was certainly sufficient reason for the interest he evidently felt. The procession consisted of two persons only, but what it lacked in numbers was more than made up by the notable animation displayed by these two, and the intensity of emotion which was operating to produce such activity as is seldom to be observed in creatures of the human species.

Therefore, inasmuch as the indubitable inclination of the individual who brought up the rear of the procession was to remove the citizen in the van from off the face of the earth, the van was doing his best to forestall any such violent methods of accomplishment by a system of progression which could only be described by the word flight.

Rapidly as he moved, however, and great as was the advantage he had by reason of the start of some fifteen feet, his pursuer's manifest purpose of overtaking him was so emphatically urgent and his physical ability was so great that there could be little doubt of his ultimate success. Therefore after they had flashed past old man Greenhut's saloon and disappeared in the distance there was no question in the minds of those who had seen them pass of the fate of the coloured citizen.

Then, after remarking, as has already been noted, that there is more than one way of looking at most things, the old man continued: "Mo'n likely Joe Bassett 'll come up with that nigger inside of a couple o' mile, an' tain't liable fo' to be couple o' mile, an' tain't liable fo' to be couple o' mile, an' tain't liable fo' to be couple o' mile."

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"There 'tis," exclaimed old man Greenhut, as Bassett looked at the last speaker in some confusion. "Yo' sure be some hasty, Joe. Mo' n likely yo' done wasted a cool hundred long o' lettin' yo' temper get the best on yo'. Stands to reason if the nigger's dead yo' won't get no reward. I reckon it's up to yo' to go back an' see if yo' can't fetch him to."

The Negro Disappears.

Perceiving the practical character of this suggestion, Bassett departed, but returned in an hour's time with the intelligence that nothing could be found of the negro. He seemed undisturbed, however, and remarked that he reckoned one Pottle 'd do as well as another, 's fus 's the reward was concerned. And he demanded further information from Mr. Pearsall concerning the parcel o' Pottles he had mentioned.

"Don't see no reason fr me to tell yo' no mo'," observed Pearsall. "I reckon I was some foolish to say what I done said. If there's a hundred to be made outen the Pottles, I reckon I mought as well make it my ownself."

To this Bassett replied that he was the sheriff and he'd be jiggswiggled if he'd have no other man buttin' in on his business.

Pearsall's rejoinder was that the sheriff could go hang himself. He, Pearsall, was no dep'ty an' wa'n't beholden to nobody fo' to give information ag'in Pottles nor nobody else.

Presently, however, old man Greenhut saw, or thought he saw, an opening for diplomatic interference.

"The house rules is 't there sha'n't be no shootin' did on the premises," he remarked as pleasantly as possible. "If yo' uns is goin' much further yo' 'll have to go out on the levee. But yo' go yo' 'd oughter call to mind what th' Good Book says, 'Look how desirable 'tis fo' brethren to get along together peaceable.'"

"Th' ain't no sense in shootin' up a white man long of a \$100 nigger, mo' special when it's a quar'l twist friends. Th' ain't but one way to settle a difficulty proper, an' providence done ordained the game o' draw-poker fo' that p'tic'lar purpose long of a good many others. Yo' uns c'n fix this all up 'thout no hard feelin' if yo' see any ways reasonable. Play a freezeout."

"Yo' uns c'n put up a hundred apiece," he said, "an' play it out, man to man. There won't be no mo' n the usual kitty to be took out, an' the winner 'll be a well off 's if he done got this here reward. Then the loser c'n go 'n' collect on Wash Pottle. If Joe's done beat him up so bad what he don't get over it, mo' 'n likely there's another Pottle in the parcel 't 'll do just as well. That away there won't be neither on yo' lose nothin', an' the winner 'll be a hundred ahead."

No Kitty in House Game.

"There won't be no kitty took outen this here game, if it's played," declared Bassett, with strong emphasis. "Th' ain't no 'bjection to a kitty when there's outsiders to be skint, but a house game is free, 's I don't play it."

Bassett took the first deal, and Pearsall put up an ante of four bits call a dollar. On looking at his cards the dealer put up his dollar, but was immediately raised \$2. After some hesitation, he saw the raise, whereupon Pearsall called for two cards. Bassett took three and bet a white chip without looking.

Pearsall's answer was a white chip and \$10, which he put up without looking at his draw, and Bassett promptly called, showing a pair of kings.

"Kind o' soon fo' a bluff," he remarked sarcastically when Pearsall looked anxiously at his draw and found he had not bettered his two sevens.

Taking the deck without a word, the loser proceeded to deal, but finding nothing to play with, he made a dollar jack. Then for a weary succession of nearly a dozen deals there was nothing doing beyond the regular sweating. When Bassett finally found a pat flush there was \$21 in the pot, and he opened for the size of it.

Finding three sevens in his own hand the dealer promptly came in, but without raising. Then when Bassett stood par and shoved his stack in the pot he took two cards and looked at them anxiously. Seeing when he looked at his draw that he had not bettered, he sta-

died, a long time, but finally said: "I reckon yo' all was right, 'bout it bein' some early in the game fo' a bluff," and he called with what he had left of his stack.

"Yo' 'd oughter know by this time, Sam, what I don't never bluff," was the winner's only remark, delivered with perfect gravity as he raked in the pot, and the discomfited Pearsall arose and went away without comment.

It was not until the following evening that his friends saw him again, and when he entered the saloon he volunteered no information. They waited a while, but finding he had nothing to say, old man Greenhut asked somewhat curiously: "D' yo' all catch a Pottle?"

"Nav," said Pearsall shortly. "How come it? Yo' was sayin' there was a parcel on 'em nigh hand," persisted the old man.

"So there is," admitted Pearsall, "an' I went gunnin' fo' some one on 'em, but they ain't niggers. They're po' whites."

"But how 'bout that nigger 't Joe was chusin' up the street?" asked the old man, seemingly bewildered.

"Nigh 's I c'n learn," said Pearsall, "he must 'a' been Judge White's Peto. Th' ain't nobody saw nothin' of him since Joe left him an' they reckon he must 'a' took to the woods. He never stole nothin' but a ham."

WOMAN AND HER DRESS.

"Proves what I said," declared the old man triumphantly. "There's mo' n one way o' lookin' at most things."

"Why don't women study the influence of colour on the spirit and regulate the colours in their wardrobe accordingly?" said a woman who believes that a large proportion of her social success is due to the variety of colours in her wardrobe. "It makes dressing so much more interesting too."

"Fond as I am of black evening gowns, I never will wear one unless I feel that I am thoroughly free from any tendency toward depression. A black gown aggravates melancholy of mood. Put on a black gown in a sombre mood and see if it does not seem just part of the mood."

"Brown" is another color that I avoid in depressed times. Brown is a heavy colour. It will drag depressed spirits lower. When naturally morose people tell me that their favourite colour is brown I feel like saying to them, "Like seeks like." Brown is a charming colour but should be worn only with the glowing mood.

"Gray is another colour to beware of in down times. You know how a walk through a brown autumn wood will throw you into the dumps if you feel a bit dumpy, and how a gray day makes you more forlorn if you are feeling a little so."

"White never drags on the spirit. It has always a serene influence. But it will not always have the power to lift you out of depression. It is too calm and impersonal to deal with certain moods which pink, yellow, blue, heliotrope, &c., may dispel. A mood that needs the help that yellow gives, will be unaffected for the better if you impose pink upon it."

"I needed red the other evening. I had been asked to a dinner which I was sure would be a dull affair because I happened to know who had been invited to it, nice people but inclined to be heavy. I was sure that the women would wear the conventional black gown. So I wore a brilliant red gown. Why when I put it on I felt it giving me courage."

"The instant I entered my friend's drawing room I was conscious of the lively clash of the atmosphere of my gown and the dull atmosphere of the dinner party. I felt appreciation of the chery radiance positively tingling in the air. There was a special warmth in the way I was greeted by those people that would not have been in their manner, however cordial, simple and solely because of the relief that my gown brought their spirits. Do you know that evening was a jolly success just because of the colour I had chosen to wear?"

"There is no colour like red for putting the heart in one. It always seems to me the most generous of all colours. A red gown is a most wonderful nerve saver because it does a most wonderful work for you in itself."

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Margaret's Dragonfly.

Margaret strayed down to the edge of the creek. The afternoon was warm and lazy; the high rushes waved, and tossed in the breeze. Everything seemed half asleep and Margaret leaned against the trunk of a tree and became very drowsy. The water was clear and unrippled, and reflected the pictures of the tall willow trees, which seemed on guard along the banks.

Looking down through the clear water, she saw some clumsy black bugs crawling upon the bottom of the ponds. They were curious-looking things, and she stooped closer to inspect them. She saw that they had six legs and were covered with what looked very much like a coat of armour laid on plate over plate.

One bug looked almost as heavy as his armour. His movements were slow, and seemed to be without aim. Margaret concluded that he was a very stupid bug indeed—not worth watching. Then she chanced to look at his eyes, and really they were very bright and fierce, and she thought perhaps he would be more interesting than appeared at first sight. All at once some wonderful change seemed to come over him, and Margaret sat up wide-eyed. The bug seemed to grow larger or she seemed to grow smaller, she was not quite certain which. Anyway, she could see very plainly everything that happened.

The bug looked up through the water and caught a fleeting glimpse of the water spiders dancing on the surface of the water and of the dragonflies flitting up and down in the sunlight.

"I am no longer contented down here," he said, heavily, to himself, "I must go up into the sunshine. How shall I do that?"

Just then he bumped against the stem of a water rush.

"I know," he said, "I will creep up here to the surface." Up he came along the slippery, slimy stem until he reached the top; here he paused, sunning himself on the green tops. He was very tired. But alas! he could neither dance nor fly, although he tried to do both. He was very sad about it. A terrible, strange feeling crept over him. His coat, which up to this time had been always moist, began to shrink and crack in the warm sunlight.

"I must die," sighed the bug. "How foolish in me to leave my water home! I have not even the strength to go back down the stem."

A great darkness came over his eyes. Margaret, watching, knew that it was a part of the bug's armour, the black helmet, which had broken at the top and was falling over his face. Soon it dropped below his chin; the very outside of his face cracked and broke away. But lo! a new one took its place; larger and with a pair of wonderful eyes, which see in all directions and the sight of which nothing escaped. As he lifted his head to view the wonderful world, he found two pairs of wings folded close to his body. He moved and slipped away from the coat of armour. He drew out fine, thread-like legs and a graceful body, and the old armour dangled empty from the bushes.

Behold! he was a dragonfly. Buzzing, buzzing, he flew away, leaving Margaret to rub her eyes in astonishment and ask herself if it were not a dream!

But Margaret's mother sat that doubt at rest, telling her all about the mother dragonfly, who dropped her eggs into the water long before. How they sank to the bottom and stuck in the mud there until they hatched.

"And did she know the bugs for her children when they hatched out?" asked Margaret.

"No, indeed," answered mother. "She flew about over the water wherein they crawled and never knew the black bugs were her infant children." Perhaps, though, she will find them some time as they fly among the bushes, and who knows but she will be glad to see them?"

"Who knows?" said Margaret.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Printing Process.

After the amateur has been successful in obtaining a few good negatives, he is usually most anxious to obtain from them a finished picture. To do this it is necessary for a "print" to be taken. This is done by placing upon the negative, which is supported in a suitable frame—the printing-frame—a sheet of specially-prepared paper. Printing-papers may be roughly divided into two great groups—those which, on exposure behind a negative, yield no visible image until they are treated to a process of development, and others in which the image becomes visible during the actual printing process. To the former group belong the many varieties of gaslight and bromide papers, and also carbon-tissue used in carbon-printing. Among the latter we find the different kinds of printing-out papers, the gelatino-chloride and collodio-chloride paper. Nearly all the firms manufacturing these latter classes of paper put them up in two varieties—one with a glossy and the other with a matte surface. In passing, I may mention that many amateurs choose a glossy-surface paper for all classes of work, and in doing this I think they are somewhat in error. For small portraits I would advise the use of glossy printing-out papers; but for landscapes and for large portraits I would recommend that the reader purchase the matte-surface paper, because the advantage it gives is that one is not distracted by surface reflections. The reason why glossy-surface paper is used is to bring out as much detail as possible. Now, in landscape and in large portraits such minute detail is really unnecessary, as it tends to rivet the attention on the trivial, and if any little blemish be present a glossy-surface paper will certainly draw attention to it.

Gelatino-Chloride and Self-Toning Paper.

I take it that the reader is aware that after he has obtained a print on a piece of gelatino-chloride paper (P.O.P.), before it is fixed it requires to be "toned"—i.e., immersed for a certain period in a solution which contains, among other substances, either gold or platinum, the object being to prevent the rusty-red colour which would follow if the print were merely fixed by placing it in a hypo bath. Now, the toning process requires considerable care, and, therefore, I should advise the beginner to make his first prints upon one or other of the various kinds of self-toning P.O.P. paper, in order that he may become familiar with the general routine of printing and fixing. After he has become experienced in self-toning papers, he should take up ordinary P.O.P. and become an expert in the manipulation of the toning-bath. It should not be forgotten, however, that in using self-toning papers one has not the choice of the same range of colours as with papers which require to be toned. With ordinary P.O.P. one is able, by various modifications of the toning-bath, to secure brown, purple-brown, or purple-black as desired. The general colour of a self-toned print is sepia; but here again, by some slight modifications of the fixing-bath, it is quite possible to obtain a print of a fine purple colour.

Permanency.

When self-toning papers were first put on the market some twelve years ago it was thought that, by reason of the simplicity of their manipulation, permanency would be sacrificed. On this point I think I may speak with authority, for some six years ago I sent a number of self-toning prints to a friend who was then residing in the Republic of Colombia, South America—a land of brilliant sunshine—and these little pictures, merely mounted on glass (pass-partout), hung on the wall of my friend's room for over three years, exposed to the brilliancy of tropical sunshine. On my friend's return to homeland this year he brought with him these same prints, and on comparing them with ordinary P.O.P. duplicates in my album there was not the slightest difference to be seen; so that, on the score of permanency, it may be taken that self-toning papers are just as permanent as the ordinary form of P.O.P.

LOG BOOK.

T. K. K. and European Masters.

Japanese masters for Toyo Kisen Kaisha liners is a topic that is again to the front and center in Japanese steamship circles. With the visit of the Toyo Maru to Honolulu recently the oft-discussed question came uppermost.

When the Toyo Maru left the Japanese ports considerable talk was indulged in by those familiar with far eastern shipping, that a change of policy was pending in T. K. K. management.

President Asano, the grand old man of Japanese shipping, is stated as positively against any deviation from the established principles governing the selection of captains for the fleet of liners now engaged in the trans Pacific passenger and freight business.

However, it is stated on what is believed excellent authority, that prominent factors in the Toyo Kisen Kaisha favour the substitution of Japanese officers for the command of all vessels. They cite the Nippon Yusen Kaisha which is to-day recognized as the largest shipping company of Japan. This concern now carries Japanese officers on all larger vessels in every capacity. Young Japanese are said to be subject to a careful training in all branches of the business. They are also stated as becoming proficient in their mastery of the English language and in many ways will become fitted to assume the higher office now being held by foreigners.

One step has already been made in the T. K. K. in that those liners are carrying a Japanese "assistant purser," whose duties are said to lay along the same lines as those imposed upon the foreign pursers.

The influence wielded by President Asano in the matter of retaining the few foreign officers now holding down positions in the T. K. K. steamers will be watched with keen interest.

Mr. Tudor and Suez Canal.

As the Suez Canal authorities have decided on a reduction of dues paid by vessels passing through the waterway, the Australian Minister for Customs thinks that he ought to write to the shipping companies trading to Australia asking them whether they propose to make a corresponding reduction also in freights. Mr. Tudor proposes to take this course at once. Shipping companies using the Suez Canal were not inclined to discuss the question of reduction in freights. That, remarked one manager, is a matter for the head offices in London to deal with.

Board of Trade Must Manage.

Mr. Norman Hill, the Secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, gave some impressive figures the other day as to the preponderance in the mercantile navy of the Empire of the shipping registered within the United Kingdom, and based partly upon the proposition that the Board of Trade must be the actual managers to those engaged in overseas shipping. The figures showed that in 1908 87 per cent. of the total tonnage was registered in the United Kingdom, but even more convincing than such cold facts is the obvious truth that independent Colonial legislation would involve the shipping of this country in hopeless confusion. "Tramp" steamers go wherever they are most wanted, and the idea of such vessels having to conform to entirely different regulations when calling at the various ports of the Empire could only be viewed with grave misgiving.

The representatives of the Oversea Dominions can do most effectual work by laying their proposals before the Imperial Conference and sharing in the discussion; some of their proposals are certainly in advance of the requirements exacted in this country, which has rather a lengthy experience of the control of shipping, but it does not necessarily follow that there may not be occasion for them. The procedure does, however, ensure that no legislation shall be enacted without the claims of all concerned being considered—a consummation much to be desired; for, as the President of the Board of Trade remarked to the Deputation he received on May 15, the shipping trade of this country represents vast Imperial and commercial interests.

Intimations

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COOLEST & MOST COMFORTABLE UNDERWEARE

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J. T. SHAW,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

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Queen's Rd. Central. [1235]

GRANITE & MARBLE

Monuments

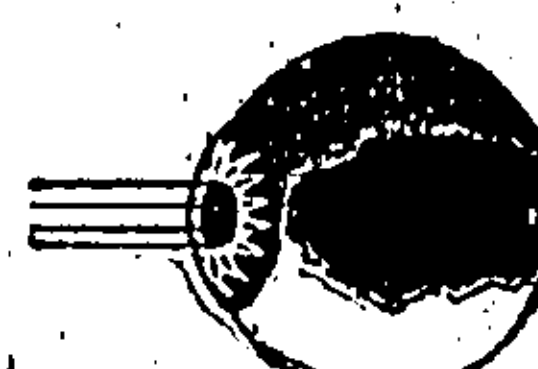
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& CLEANING

UNDERTAKEN.

WREATHS.

[874]



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the people here believe, that they can get better fitting glasses at our place, than anywhere else in the Colony.

No charge for sight testing.

Doctors' prescriptions accurately filled.

N. LAZARUS,

Ophthalmic Optician,

1A, D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [929]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.

2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 15 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

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By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers, Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

GRAVING DOCK 78 ft. by 8 ft. by 8 ft. 8 in. Pumps empty Dock in 2-3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT-SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

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[1235]

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI ... About } Freight and Passage.

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Shipping—Steamers.

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.

Haitan ... Capt. J. S. Roach ... TUESDAY, 18th July, at 1 p.m.

Haitan ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 21st July, at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).

Haitan ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... SUNDAY, 16th July, at Noon.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS available for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Fochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

[1240]

Consignees

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "AMERICA MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown; and all Goods remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, 20th inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charge.

All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 26th inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1911. [868]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUETZOW,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 18th of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th of July, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 22nd of July, 1911, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

This steamer brings Cargo Ex S.S. "Kronprinz" from Zanzibar. Transhipped at Aden.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [7]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KATUNA,"

Captain A. Lee, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

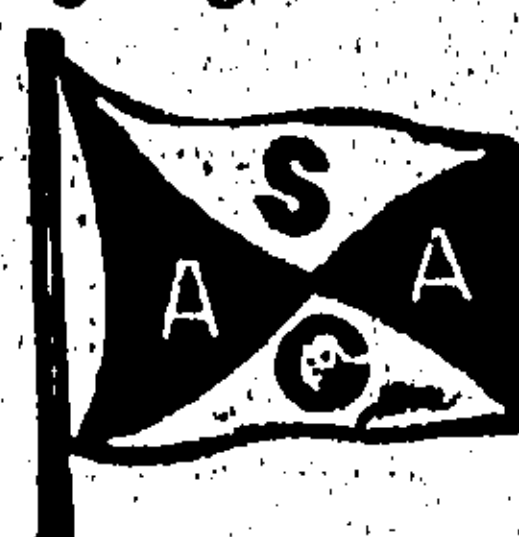
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1911. [1263]

To Sail

Hongkong—New York.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "INVERCLOYDE"

On or about 27th July, 1911.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1240]

CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING COMPANY, LD.

CANTON-HONGKONG-TIENTSIN LINE.

With liberty to call at intermediate ports.

THE Steamship

"KWANGPING"

will be despatched for Tientsin about end of July.

For Freight, apply to

CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING CO., LD., 16, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong.

[1289]

CHANG FAT YUEN, 302, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1289]

To Let

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate.

The BUILDING now in occupation of The Mercantile Bank of India to be let from 1st January, 1912.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, 12th July, 1911. [1078]

TO LET.

GODOWNS at BLUE BUILDINGS, 4A, Praya East.

"CREGGAN," 30, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDINGS, 4th Floor.

GODOWNS, 161 to 165, PRAYA EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

19, CONDUIT ROAD.

